

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 1,062

APRIL 5, 1890

# THE GRAPHIC.

AN  
ILLUSTRATED  
WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER.



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\*LONDON\*

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THE CIRKAPPLIC, APRIL 5, 1890



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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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DE LUXE

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1890

WITH THREE SUPPLEMENTS [PRICE NINEPENCE  
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"FAREWELL"

PRINCE BISMARCK LEAVING THE IMPERIAL PALACE AFTER HIS FINAL INTERVIEW WITH THE KAISER



## Topics of the Week

**THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.**—The Labour Conference cannot be accused of having wasted time over the accomplishment of its task. It set about its work in a thoroughly business-like spirit, and the results are in every way most satisfactory. About questions of detail there were, of course, differences of opinion; but with regard to the general principle, that in the interests of humanity the State is bound to set limits to competition, the delegates were unanimous. And in several directions they applied this principle fearlessly. They decided, for instance, that female labour underground ought not to be permitted, and that boys should not be employed in mines under the age of fourteen, or in other work under twelve. Girls and women above sixteen ought not, in the opinion of the Conference, to work at night or on Sundays; and one day of rest in the week was held to be essential, although the French delegates would not admit that that day must necessarily be Sunday. Englishmen have some reason to congratulate themselves on the fact that most of the changes advocated by the Conference have already been effected in this country. The principles formulated in the answers to the questions submitted by the German Emperor are simply the principles of our Factory Acts. Directly, therefore, we have little to gain by what has been done; but on the Continent, the acceptance of the recommendations of the Conference would be a very striking advance on anything that has yet been attempted there on behalf of the working classes. There can be little doubt that in most countries the proposed reforms will be carried out, for the various Legislatures will feel that it would be unwise to reject a policy which may be said to have received the sanction of the civilised world. The Emperor is naturally much pleased by the result of his bold experiment. He has scored a very distinct success, and all who interest themselves in social questions will hope that it may be the first step in a really great career.

**INDIAN GOLD MINES.**—Last year was an *annus mirabilis* for British India. For the first time, her exports of tea to the United Kingdom exceeded those from China, while her despised gold mines began to yield really rich stuff. Many experts had prophesied that the ore would improve in quality as the borings increased in depth, but so much money had been spent on one thing and another that it seemed very doubtful whether the funds would not be exhausted before the rich stratum was reached. There is no longer any question on that head; the Mysore Mine has just paid a dividend of seventy-five per cent. for last year; the Ooregum has earned sufficient to pay off its debentures; the Nundydroog makes a better return every month; the Balaghat is pulling up lee way hand over hand. There are, of course, a number of other mines which are still struggling with difficulties, chiefly of a financial nature. It was not so much that they started with insufficient capital on paper; where the leakage took place which has crippled them ever since was in the exorbitant sums most of them paid for concessions of mining rights. Now, however, that the four leading concerns have either reached or got close to the dividend-paying level, the smaller fry will, no doubt, be placed on firm legs by the kindly offices of Stock Exchange speculators. And so the problem is at last solved, and Mr. Brough Smyth was right; India does contain great deposits of gold at easily workable depths. As yet, this new industry is only in its infancy, and it still remains to be proved whether Mysore will develop into a second California or Victoria. Should it do so, silver must increase to some extent in value for exchange purposes, a great gain to the Indian Government, but a serious loss to the tea, wheat, and cotton industries, which benefit by a low rate of exchange. It is a singular coincidence that Indian gold mines, after being under a cloud for so many years, should have shone out brilliantly, at the very moment when South African gold mines, after a brief period of unprecedented inflation, have become seriously discredited.

**THE "CITY OF PARIS."**—At the time we write, the origin of the accident which caused the starboard engine on board this vessel to break down has been unexplained, but enough is known to justify a few general observations on the subject. Upwards of a thousand persons were within an ace of losing their lives, but for two circumstances—the peculiar manner in which the *City of Paris* was built, and the pluck and resource shown by the men who were in charge of her. Mr. Plimsoll states that she was divided by means of bulkheads into no fewer than thirty separate compartments; and this gave her sufficient buoyancy to keep afloat, in spite of the quantity of water which had poured into her, and on which the pumps were unable to make any permanent impression. In this connection it is worth noting that the steam-pumps and the second engine, which was quite independent of its disabled fellow, were drowned out and rendered inaccessible by the inrush of water, and, as the *City of Paris* had no sails, she lay like a helpless log upon the ocean. Next, for the skill and courage shown by the officers of the vessel. High credit is due to Mr. Carnegie, the second engineer, who, at the peril of his life, and enveloped in hissing steam, managed, when the accident occurred, to

shut off steam, and thus saved the machinery from total demolition. Equally worthy of honour, too, was the chief officer, Mr. Passow, who, when no vessel appeared in sight, started with six gallant fellows in the lifeboat in search of assistance. This was eventually obtained, and the crippled steamer was safely brought into Cork Harbour, without loss of life, although three men were injured by this disaster. Two prominent warnings are conveyed by this disaster; which might so easily have caused a terrible loss of life; first, that it is inexpedient for steam-ships to dispense altogether with sailing apparatus; and secondly, that the principle of building vessels in numerous separate compartments, which, so far as compulsion is concerned, has, according to Mr. Plimsoll, been suffered to fall into abeyance, should be rigorously enforced.

**THE NEW CODE.**—Sir W. Hart Dyke and the Education Department are to be congratulated on the Code which they have just issued. It has been received with a chorus of praise by all who are competent to pronounce an opinion on its merits, and it thoroughly deserves every favourable epithet that has been applied to it. The most important of its provisions is the one that abolishes the mischievous system of Payment by Results, against which schoolmasters have never ceased to protest. In a wide sense Results will still, of course, be carefully estimated; but the right of a school to the fixed grant of 12s. 6d. a head will be determined, not by the attainments of individual pupils, but by the general condition of the institution. Schoolmasters will thus be free to adopt methods of their own, and to modify them in accordance with changing needs. They will also be able to classify scholars in the way best fitted for their progress, and to do justice to the less advanced as well as to the more clever boys and girls. These are inestimable advantages, and there is not in England a single good schoolmaster who will not feel that they may mark an era in the history of our system of elementary education. The Department has taken great pains in selecting the subjects which must be taught in schools claiming the higher fixed grant of 14s. a head, and we are glad to see that it has included needlework and drawing, the former in the case of girls, the latter in that of boys. Very wisely, too, it insists that if this higher grant is to be received, recitation must be satisfactorily taught. A special grant may be obtained by proper attention to organisation and discipline, and the conditions on which the variable grants depend have been made more elastic. The new regulations relating to teachers have been conceived in the same enlightened spirit. Altogether, the Code is the best that has ever been submitted to Parliament, and the Conservatives will be justified in claiming credit for it as a piece of work of which any Government might be proud.

**SHOEMAKERS AND SWEATERS.**—Public sympathy has certainly been with the shoemakers on strike, in their principal demand. No one who has inquired into labour-questions can fail to be aware that the giving out of work to be done at home produces great evils. It is bad for the workers' health and comfort; it is injurious to the community, by reason of its spreading contagious diseases; it impairs the cordial relations that ought to subsist between employers and employed; it plays directly into the hands of the sweaters. Not only shoemakers, therefore, but all handicraftsmen may depend upon hearty public support when revolting against this pernicious system. They have a natural right to demand two conditions, quite irrespective of such controversial matter as the rate of pay and the duration of daily toil. The first is, that they shall be provided by their masters with a suitable workshop, properly ventilated, lighted, and warmed; the second, that work shall be given out, performed, and paid for there, and nowhere else. Were these conditions made compulsory, the sweater's occupation would be practically gone. Even if he had the means to provide such a working-place, he would take nothing by that so long as work was given out directly, to be finished on the premises. Another, and by no means slight, gain from the adoption of this system would be that hunger-driven or thirst-driven operatives would no longer be under temptation to pawn their masters' property—a common enough transgression when work is taken home. Nor could it fail to facilitate official inspection were every firm provided with a workshop of sufficient dimensions to accommodate all in its employment. Sweaters dens, being very small, and easily transferable from one slum to another, can easily dodge the inspector; and they are, consequently, free from official supervision, except theoretically. It is evident that the master-shoemakers recognised the legitimacy of the strikers' demands from about one quarter of them having submitted at once. Even if the cost of production be slightly increased by the abolition of sweating and home-work, the public will not grudge paying a trifle extra for boots and shoes: in reality, it is a contribution towards the sanitation, both material and moral, of London.

**A SELF-SUPPORTING PRISON.**—One of the ideals of the enthusiastic prison reformer is that such places of detention should pay their own expenses, and not be a burden on the outside community. In this country, for a reason which we will presently mention, the ideal has been seldom, if ever, attained. They do these things, however, differently in America, and the Manager of the Detroit House of Cor-

rection, Michigan, has just handed over to the civic authorities of that town the substantial sum of 3,000*l.*, being the profit received during the year 1889, after the payment of all gaol-expenses. This money has been earned by two thousand two hundred and eighty-four prisoners, many of whom were, moreover, only "doing time" for very short periods, as is shown by the fact that the Detroit House of Correction began the year with four hundred and ninety-six inmates, and closed it with four hundred and thirty-six. How then was this remarkable result achieved? Here is the secret. Whatever may have been their previous occupation or profession, all prisoners are obliged to take a more or less direct part in the making of chairs. Why should not we do likewise? Alas! any one who innocently asks this question must be unaware that the American working-man, with all his boasted independence, is apparently a much more reasonable and manageable being than his British brother. If our Directors of Prisons were to venture on such a proposal, all the non-imprisoned chair-makers would be up in arms. Some years ago mat-making was a favourite prison industry, but the outside mat-makers raised such an outcry that the production had to be very much curtailed. At the same time there is much to be said for the Detroit system. Unless we put prisoners on a treadmill which grinds nothing but wind, or set them piling and unpling shot—a heart-breaking punishment which formerly (we fervently hope not now) prevailed in military prisons—they cannot be set to any useful work which does not deprive some free man of a job. Navvies have quite as logical a right as the mat-makers to grumble. They would cheerfully undertake the dock-excavation now allotted to convicts. When working men become more enlightened, they may perceive—provided that prisoners are set to work at a variety of occupations, so that no one trade shall be specially affected—that any slight loss of wages will be more than balanced by a lessening of taxation.

**ENGLAND AND THE KAISER.**—The world was so much interested by the events connected with the withdrawal of Prince Bismarck from public life that it gave little heed to the reception accorded to the Prince of Wales in Berlin. Yet it was a very remarkable reception, and in ordinary circumstances would have been made the subject of a good deal of comment. When the German Emperor mounted the throne, it was generally supposed that he was hostile to England; and the impression seemed to be confirmed by some unpleasant incidents. Either, however, there was no foundation for the idea, or the Emperor has since changed his mind; he received the Prince of Wales with a cordiality which would have been impossible if he had had any prejudice against this country. The question is one of great importance, because it is almost certain that a good understanding between England and Germany will become more and more essential to the interests of both countries. The Emperor is much more favourable than Prince Bismarck ever was to the idea of the colonial expansion of Germany, and we may be sure that during his reign the two Governments will have to carry on many rather difficult negotiations regarding their respective rights in Africa and elsewhere. If the consideration of matters in dispute is approached in a friendly spirit, it will always be possible to find a satisfactory solution; but they might easily lead to danger if either side displayed a jealous or exacting temper. There is another and even more important point of view from which the subject may be regarded. As soon as the resignation of Prince Bismarck began to be talked of, it was suggested that the Emperor might, perhaps, be disposed to loosen the bonds of the Triple Alliance, and to make advances to Russia. If he had thought of doing this, he would certainly not have gone out of his way to show good-will to England. That he will try to maintain friendly relations with the Czar no one doubts; and it is to be hoped that his efforts will be successful. But that is a very different thing from substituting an alliance with Russia for the alliance with Austria and Italy. His preference for the existing arrangement is clearly indicated by his sympathy with England, which has always regarded the Triple Alliance as the best possible guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

**PURE BEER.**—Every lover of malt will wish all possible success to the brace of Bills just introduced into the House of Commons by Sir E. Birkbeck and Mr. Quilter respectively. They aim at the same object, the purification of the national stimulant from the vile substitutes which nowadays take the place of genuine ingredients. Sir E. Birkbeck proposes that any one selling this adulterated stuff shall be under legal compulsion to put up a notice stating that other ingredients than hops and barley-malt enter into its composition. Mr. Quilter would go further; his Bill would compel the vendor to name the substitutes. What a pretty confession this would be at the doorway of some plutocratic brewery: "Our beer is largely made"—so it might run—"of quassia, coarse sugar, and chemicals!" Or, at the ever-hospitable door of a flash public-house, how attractive would be a statement that "James Bung, licensed victualler, guarantees that all malt liquors sold on his premises are entirely free from hops, but rich in quassia and other costly ingredients!" What will the great beer interest in the House of Commons say to such a scandalous invasion of vested interests? It is not



quite so strong as it used to be, owing to the number of peerages conferred upon great brewers during the last decade. Still, it can command a heavy backing on occasion, being very expert in the science of log-rolling, and we fear that Sir E. Birkbeck and Mr. Quilter will find their benevolent intentions thwarted. Perhaps, however, the agricultural interest will rally to their assistance. It is very closely concerned in the matter, the starvation price of English hops being far more consequent upon the use of cheap substitutes by brewers than upon foreign competition. When Lord Beaconsfield laid it down that the sale of chemicals was the most trustworthy test of national prosperity, he was laughed at for uttering a dark saying. Dark, but true; when the nation is commercially prosperous, the working-classes consume more beer, and if chemicals enter largely into its composition, their sale becomes brisk, and so in a roundabout way the state of trade is reflected.

**A NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART.**—The National Galleries of pictures in the various chief cities of the Continent are probably in every instance more thoroughly "national" than our collection in Trafalgar Square. Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, and Spaniards are proud of their native artists, and, as far as possible, give their works the preference over those of strangers; whereas, in our so-called "national" collection, British pictures, as far as any official effort is concerned, are conspicuous by their absence. A good many home-grown paintings no doubt we have, but their presence on the Trafalgar Square walls is almost entirely due to the munificence of private benefactors. In these columns we have always advocated a complete change of system, and that the inordinate sums which are from time to time lavished in buying some Old Master, which is, after all, of greater attraction to the connoisseur than to the general public—out of whose pockets, be it remembered, the money comes—would be far more wisely spent in buying every year some of the most noteworthy new pictures shown at our numerous exhibitions. But then comes the difficulty of finding room for additional pictures, and this undoubtedly damps the ardour of generous picture-owners who might otherwise incline to bequeath some of their treasures to the nation. Look at the scurvy treatment accorded, until quite lately, to the unrivalled collection of National Portraits; look at the valuable drawings stowed away in portfolios at the British Museum, which in any other civilised country would be made much of, and freely exhibited to the public. Therefore we heartily back up Sir J. C. Robinson's suggestion that we should have a really National Gallery of British Art; and that it should be located in Kensington Palace—a fine old historical building, which has been untenanted for fifty years, and is simply going to rack and ruin.

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**EXTRA TRAINS FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.**—The 4.55 p.m. from Victoria and London Bridge will convey Passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Newport, and Cowes, on April 3rd and 5th (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

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Returning only on the following Tuesday, and then only by the 6.45 p.m. Train from West Brighton, or 7.10 p.m. Train Brighton (Central Station). Fare, 5s.

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(By Order) A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

**NOTICE.**—With this number are issued THREE EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS, one entitled "ANGELS WEeping OVER THE DEAD CHRIST," from the Picture by Guercino, in the National Gallery; the second entitled "Two USURERS," from the Picture by Marinus von Romerswaal, in the National Gallery; the third being "A PORTRAIT GROUP OF THE METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES."

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## PRINCE BISMARCK

ALTHOUGH there is much truth in the Laureate's oft-quoted line, "For the individual withers, and the world is more and more;" yet, perhaps in consequence of the fact that rapidity of communication, increase of population, and franchise extension have rendered the individual less powerful than he used to be, and made him more and more a mere unit in the mass—perhaps on this very account there is a greater craving than there used to be for Caesarism, for a strong man to take the lead. At all events, during the century which will shortly close there has always been one man who gave the word of command to Europe. First it was Bonaparte, then Metternich, then the Czar Nicholas, then Louis Napoleon, and, during the last twenty years, Bismarck. And now Bismarck has fallen (if fallen be not too strong a word to use) in a way which scarcely the keenest political observer would have prophesied a few years ago. So long as the old Emperor lived, Bismarck's position was secure. He sometimes threatened to resign, but his threats were simply regarded as the expression of a temporary sense of weariness or annoyance. It was felt, however, that when Frederick succeeded, his constitutional inclinations might render him less amenable to the Man of Blood and Iron. The strange thing is that the rupture took place, not during Frederick's short and melancholy reign, but during that of his son, the impetuous young William, an ardent admirer of his grandsire's ways, and the special pupil of Bismarck himself. The truth of the matter appears to be that William II., being wishful to govern as well as to reign, found that he could not manage it so long as his chief servant, who had been for years accustomed to "boss the show," remained in authority. The Emperor and the Prince were like the two goats meeting on the mountain path. Neither would give way, so one of the two was bound to go over the precipice. It was not the Emperor. Officialdom rejoiced at the catastrophe, for Prince Bismarck, like the late Mr. John Forster, was "a harbitrary cove," and such persons are not popular with their equals. But, on the other hand, it is evident from the warmth of the popular farewell that Bismarck's sterling worth has made him the idol of the mass of the German people.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR

THE Prince of Wales's stay at Berlin closed last Friday, 28th ult. The Prince spent the last day of his visit with the Empress Frederick, whom he accompanied to Potsdam to lay flowers on the Emperor Frederick's tomb in the Friedenskirche. Being still in such deep mourning, the Empress Frederick did not appear at any of the entertainments in honour of the Prince, but—as shown in our sketch—she attended the service in the Palace Chapel on Sunday week, in connection with the Coronation and Ordensfest. The Prince escorted his sister, who wore the chain of the Black Eagle. In another picture, the Prince is seen conducting the German Empress through the picture-gallery to the State Concert, the Emperor leading Princess Frederick Charles. Next evening, the Imperial party and the British Princes were present at a gorgeous banquet at the British Embassy, held in the great dining-hall, where the Emperor was placed opposite a portrait of Queen Victoria. In honour of England, Emperor William wore his British Admiral's uniform, and took Lady Esmyntrude Malet in to dinner, while the Empress sat between the Prince of Wales and Prince George. Appropriately enough, the table was decorated solely with the English national flower, roses in every shade of crimson.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS STEEPLECHASE

"TWICE is a habit," says the adage. The House of Commons Steeplechase has therefore earned the right to be considered a hardy annual. A large company took advantage of the beautiful weather on Saturday to journey down to Rugby, near which a capital course had been selected. Lord Feilding acted as starter, and despatched the thirteen starters on their way. They were divided into two classes, the light-weights (12st.) and heavy-weights. Mr. P. A. Muntz, who knew the country, generously handicapped himself by declaring 4½ st. overweight, and entering among the light-weights. Mr. A. E. Pease made strong running at the start on his Irish mare, Nora Creina, but she tired towards the end, and Mr. Elliott Lees, who rode with great judgment, brought his Damon with a rattle at the finish, and, for the second year in succession, placed the House of Commons Steeplechase to his credit. Mr. Cyril Flower, mindful of the disqualification of Home Rule, *alias* Sultan, last year, had named his mount No Name, but it finished nowhere. Mr. Long won the heavy-weight prize in spite of a bad fall at the start.

## SCENE FROM THE FIRST PART OF "HENRY IV." AT THE LYCEUM

THE representation of the first part of *King Henry IV.*, given by the Irving Amateur Dramatic Club at the LYCEUM on Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, was interesting from more than one point of view. With the exception of Mr. Beerbohm Tree's recent revival of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Falstaff has been now for some twenty years banished from our stage; and Prince Henry, Mrs. Quickly, Hotspur, Gadshill, Bardolph, and Owen Glendower have been known only to readers, save and except those old playgoers who carry back their minds to the time of Macready and Phelps. The play, therefore, was well chosen; nor did the acting disappoint the expectations that were raised by the reputation of this distinguished society of amateurs. The force and colour which the professional player knows how to impart to his portrait were, no doubt, somewhat wanting; Mr. Littleton's Falstaff, admirably humorous though it was, would have been better if the actor's voice had been stronger and his method bolder, and a similar remark would apply to other leading performers; but taken altogether the performance was, for a troupe of unprofessional performers, a very remarkable one. It is to be noted that Mr. Webster, who began his studies of the stage as a member of this club, and played Prince Henry on this occasion, is now a very efficient member of Mr. Alexander's company at the AVENUE, where his performance in *Dr. Bull* contributes much to the success of that diverting piece. The singing of the Welsh song by Miss Eleanor Rees in the character of Lady Mortimer proved a very successful item in the entertainments, which are understood to have contributed a handsome sum to the funds of the excellent institution on whose behalf they were given.

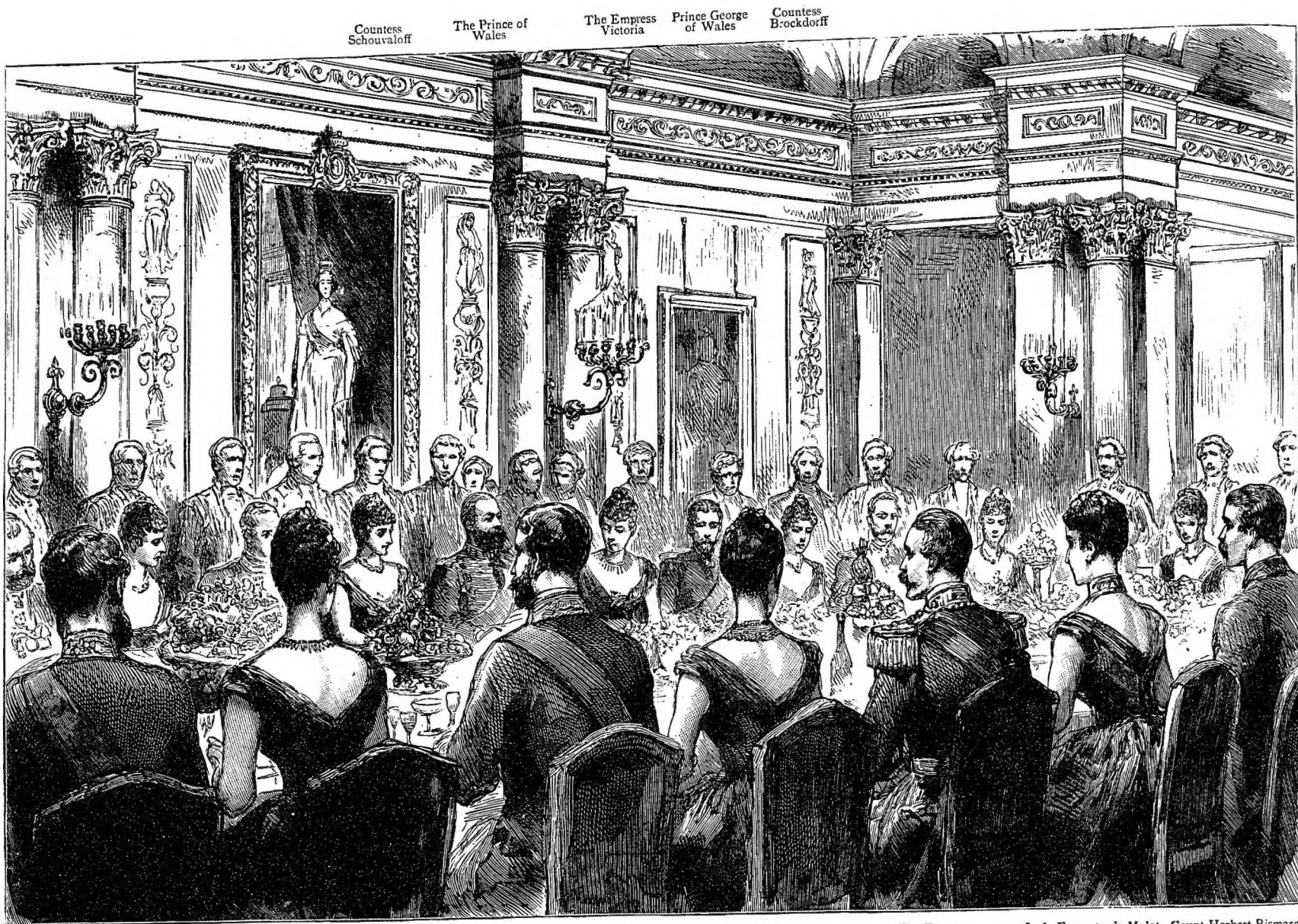
## "MADAME LEROUX"

A NEW serial story, by Frances Eleanor Trollope, illustrated by Percy Macquoid, is continued on page 393.

## "MY FIRST SEASON,"

See page 396

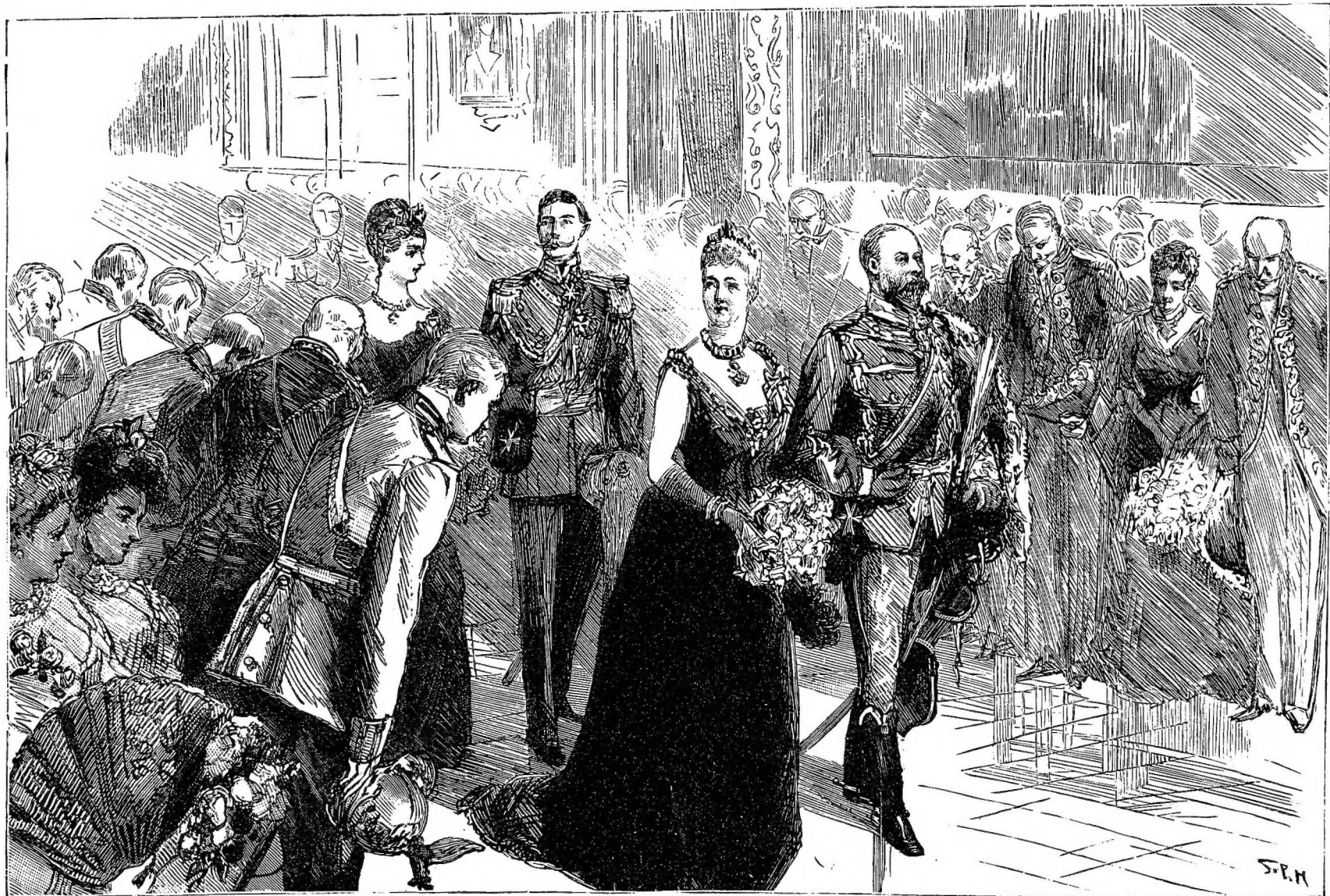




Countess Schouvaloff    The Prince of Wales    The Empress Victoria    Prince George of Wales    Countess Brockdorff

Sir Edward Malet    Countess Széchenyi    The Emperor    Lady Ermytrude Malet    Count Herbert Bismarck

THE BANQUET GIVEN BY SIR EDWARD AND LADY ERMYNTRUDE MALET AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY



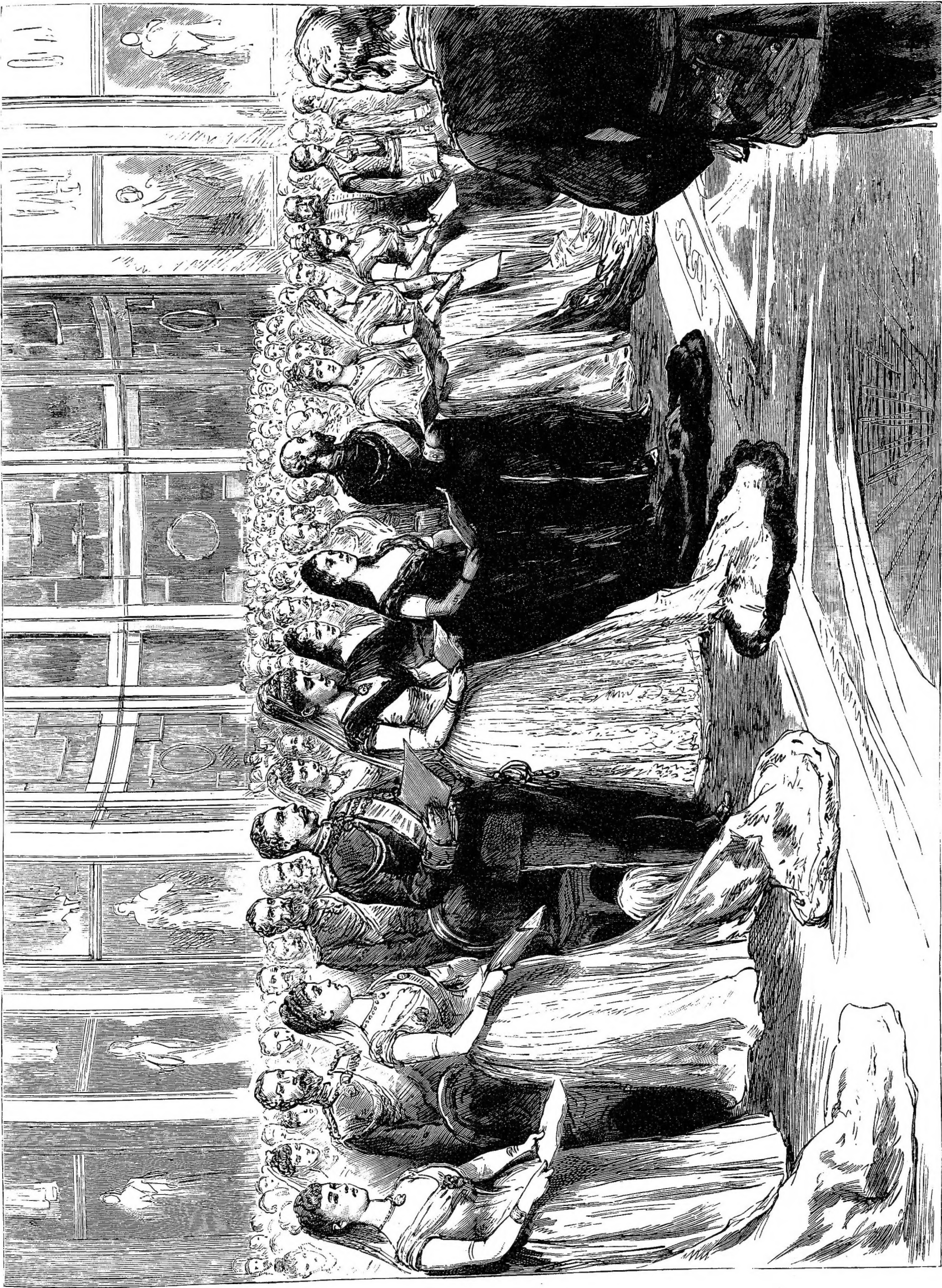
The Emperor and Princess Frederick Charles    The Empress    Prince of Wales

THE STATE CONCERT AT THE PALACE—THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE PICTURE GALLERY

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BERLIN





The Emperor      The Empress Victoria      The Empress Frederick      The Prince of Wales

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN THE CHAPEL OF THE PALACE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORDENSFEST

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BERLIN



### THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL AT HYDERABAD, DECCAN, INDIA

THE word Mohurram, or Muharram, means in Arabic unlawful, prohibited, and is given as the name of the first month of the Mussulman year, in which war was forbidden. To Europeans it is still better known as the name of the great Shiah mourning, which is held on the first ten days of this month, in commemoration of the death of Hussein, the third Imam, at Karbda, in the year of the Hegira 61. At this season Passion-plays are acted, representing the events of the fatal day: Hussein going forth to fight, his taking leave of his children, his sister's prediction of disaster, and finally the bringing home of his headless body. Processions are also made through the streets, when coffins or biers, made of light wood, covered with paper, and much ornamented, are carried about, as well as models of the Mausoleum of Hussein. Our page of engravings (from photographs by Mr. A. N. Templeton, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta) depicts the celebration of the Mohurram festival at Hyderabad, the metropolis of the Nizam's dominions. Among the subjects will be found the Nizam's standard heading the procession; the Kotwal, or chief police functionary, on an elephant; the Prime Minister, Sir Asman Jah, preceding a body of his own troops and followers; Revenue Collectors, mounted on horseback, with umbrellas held over them; and various other subjects.

### THE METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

See page 395

### "ANGELS WEeping OVER THE DEAD CHRIST"

THE original of this engraving is in the National Gallery, and was painted by Giovanni Francesco Barbieri (born 1597, died 1666), who was called Guercino, "the squinter," owing to an accident in early childhood which disfigured one of his eyes. He was self-taught, and was the son of humble parents, his father being a wood-carver, who agreed to pay for his boy's education by a load of grain and a vat of grapes delivered yearly. A simple-minded person would take this to be a very interesting and affecting picture, vividly recalling as it does the wondrous period which elapsed between the Crucifixion and the Resurrection; but Mr. J. A. Symonds sees in it "the hysterical, dogmatic, hypocritical, and sacerdotal Christianity of the age. It was not Christianity indeed, but Catholicism galvanised by terror into reactionary movement." Mr. Symonds must indeed be a clever fellow to deduce this elaborate theory from such a simple and pathetic little picture.

### "TWO USURERS"

THE composition of this picture at once recalls a work which is much better known, on account of the frequency with which it has been engraved, namely, "The Misers," by Quentin Matsys, and there is scarcely a doubt that Marinus borrowed the idea from his predecessor. Marinus van Romerswael (the second name indicates his place of birth) flourished between 1521 and 1560. He was also called the Zeelander. Of the two usurers represented, one is inserting items in a ledger, while the other is evidently bothered over some business transaction.

### THE STANLEY AND AFRICAN EXHIBITION

Now being held at the Victoria Gallery, Regent Street, is one of the most interesting shows ever held in London. By means of



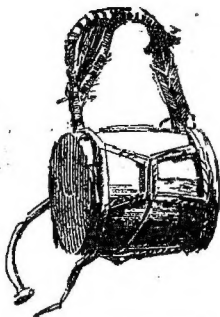
Brass Marriage Bowl from the Nupé Territory



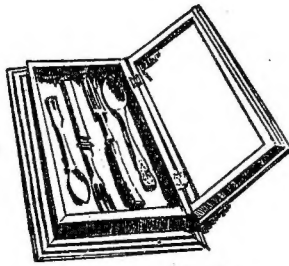
Pottery Jug from the Niger



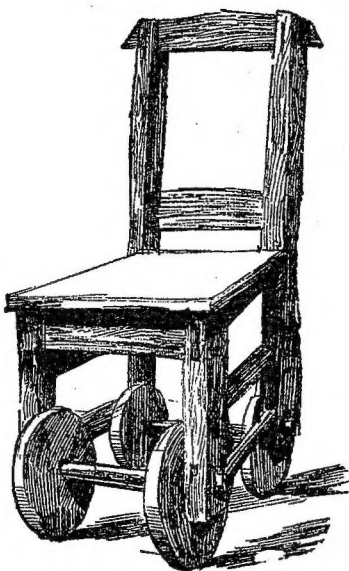
Brass and Copper Waterpot, Nupé Territory



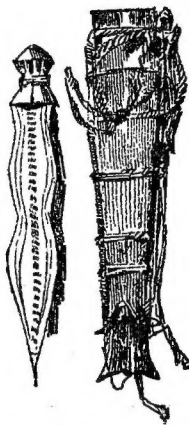
Small Drum from Saraji, Yorubaland



Forks and Teaspoons used by Dr. Livingstone during his travels



A Judge's Wheeled Chair from Egwé



Large Knife made and presented to Dr. Livingstone by a Native Chief, Brought Home by Mr. Stanley

portraits, relics, maps, pictures, and curiosities of all sorts, the history of African exploration from the time of Ptolemy to that of Stanley, the "tragedy in Africa"—as it might be called in view of the many valuable lives which have been sacrificed there—is brought forcibly before the eye. The accompanying engravings show some of the most interesting exhibits.



**POLITICAL.**—The polling for the Carnarvon Boroughs is fixed for the 10th inst. The candidates are Mr. Ellis Nanney (U) and Mr. Lloyd George (G), both of them residents of one of the boroughs, Criccieth. At the General Election of 1886 the late Mr. Swetenham (C) defeated, by a majority of 135, the same Gladstonian candidate, who in the preceding year defeated him by a majority of 65. The question of allowing in certain cases votes at Parliamentary elections to be given by proxy cropped up rather unexpectedly during the proceedings at a banquet at Edgbaston, presided over by Mr. Chamberlain, and given in aid of the funds of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution. As commercial travellers are often necessarily absent at election-time from the localities where they are entitled to vote, one of the speakers seems to have complained of this virtual disfranchisement of a meritorious class of electors. Referring to the matter, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that the question of proxy-votes was a very large one. He himself had ventured to put forward a claim of the kind on behalf of soldiers and sailors. But as soon as you allow proxy-voting you may have personation which it is difficult to avert. If, however, there was one class to whom such votes might properly be given, undoubtedly the commercial travellers had the first claim.—At the annual meeting of the Walworth Conservative Club, Major Isaacs, M.P., who presided, made a personal statement, which was followed by the adoption of a resolution to the effect that those present recorded their appreciation of the support always given to the Conservative party by the member for Walworth, and pledged themselves to support him at the next General Election.

**PROJECTED MEMORIALS.**—The Lord Mayor, presiding at a meeting of the Committee of the Fund for providing a London Memorial of Lord Napier of Magdala, said that 3,700l. had been subscribed. This was exclusive of 1,000l. promised by "Z." on condition that an equestrian statue of Lord Napier should be erected. There was an impression—that, except in the case of the Duke of Wellington, equestrian statues of Royal personages only were permissible. But on communicating with the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness had said that he did not see the slightest objection to the erection in London of an equestrian statue of Lord Napier, and consequently "Z." had confirmed his promise. Ultimately, way between the Athenæum and United Service Clubs, was decided on, and also that Sir E. Boehm should be asked for what sum he would execute a replica of his equestrian statue of Lord Napier now at Calcutta, a model of which was exhibited at the meeting, and much admired. The appropriation of the remainder of the

fund is left open for the present.—A meeting of representatives of London Liberal and Radical Clubs, presided over by Lord Rosebery, have approved of the recommendation of a Committee that the proposed monument to the late Mr. J. F. B. Firth should be a marble bust of him, to be placed in the Council Chamber of the London County Council, with the endowment of a bed, to be named after him, in the Brompton Hospital. The estimated cost of the two projects is 800l.

**LABOUR AND STRIKES.**—Sir John Lubbock, speaking at the annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, of which he is President, pointed out that whereas the shipping statistics of the Port of London showed an increase of 30,000 tons in the second half, compared with the first half, of 1888, in the corresponding periods of 1889 there was a decrease of 40,000 tons, a fact, he said, mainly due to the recent dock strike.—The Liverpool dock-labourers and the local Employers' Association have come to an agreement based on mutual concessions, one of those made by the men being that non-Unionists are not to be molested.—More than 11,000 men in the London shoe and boot trade are out on strike. They are shoe-lasters and finishers, and their demand is that they, like the clickers and rough-stuff cutters, shall be provided with workshops. They maintain that the giving out of work to be done at home encourages the sweating system. Nearly 100 employers have conceded the demand, and in all such cases they are to be allowed adequate time for the erection of the necessary buildings.

**THE SALOON PASSENGERS** of the *City of Paris*, in gratitude for their escape, have contributed some 600l. to endow in a Liverpool hospital a bed to be called after the vessel. She is now lying, with stern very low in the water, a quarter of a mile south of Spike Island. Mr. Plimsoll, in a letter to the *Times*, attributes the preservation of the *City of Paris* to its fourteen transverse water-tight bulkheads, rendering it practically unsinkable. He complains that water-tight compartments in iron ships having been made compulsory by several Acts of Parliament, this obligation was silently swept away in 1862, as contrary to Free Trade principles. Lloyd's Register Committee, however, having become more and more exacting in their requirements as to bulkheads, much the greater portion of our iron ships now have them, but the *City of Paris* and the *City of New York* are alone in the possession of so many as fourteen.

**AN ANONYMOUS** donor presented to the Lord Mayor's Secretary, at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, 400l. in bank notes for the Llanerch Colliery Relief Fund, and 300l. for the Morfa Fund.

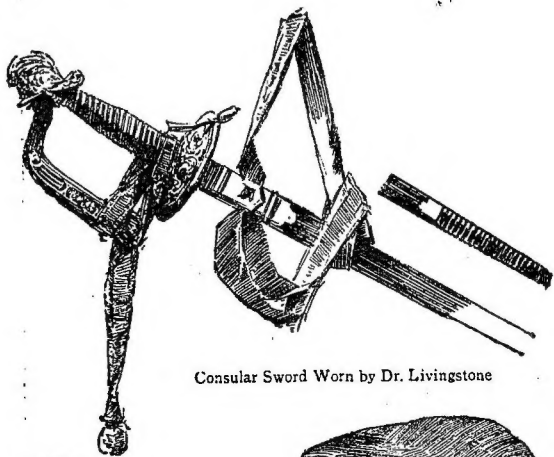
**OUR OBITUARY** includes the death, in her seventy-eighth year, of the Dowager Lady Armstrong; of Miss Emeline M. Kingdon, from 1864 to 1882 Lady Superintendent of the Royal School at Bath for Officers' Daughters; in his forty-third year, killed in action, in Upper Burma, on the 23rd ult., of Major Frederick Gordon Cumming, the Cheshire Regiment, younger son of Sir William Gordon Cumming, second Baronet, of Altyre; in his eighty-eighth year, of Sir John Ogilvy, a highly-respected Forfarshire landowner, for sixty-one years, from 1828 to 1889, Convener of his county, and from 1857 to 1874 M.P. for Dundee; in his seventy-seventh year, of General John Yorke, Colonel of the First Dragoons, in command of which, throughout the Crimean Campaign, he was severely wounded at the Battle of Balaclava; in his fifty-ninth year, of Major-General Cuthbert W. Burton, late of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served with distinction in China from 1854 to 1859; in his sixty-fifth year, of Admiral Charles Wake; in his eighty-second year, of Mr. Charles John Baker (son of the late Sir Robert Baker, Chief Police Magistrate), from 1848 to 1878 the able and successful Registrar of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, whose work, "Sydney and Melbourne," published after a visit to Australia in 1843, is now used in Australian schools as a text-book on early colonial history; and in his seventy-seventh year, of Mr. John Grubb Richardson, founder and head of the Bessbrook Spinning Company, well-known as a temperance reformer, and father of Mr. J. N. Richardson, formerly M.P. for County Armagh.



**IN THE MATTER** of the Cardiff Savings Bank, Mr. Justice Stirling has given an important decision, the penal character of which may have a beneficial effect on any neglectful or torpid trustees and managers of similar institutions. In 1886, it may be remembered, on the death of the actuary, a paid officer, of the Cardiff Bank, who throughout life enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen, it was discovered that he had fraudulently appropriated to his own use many thousands of pounds belonging to the depositors. Proceedings having been taken against a Mr. Davies, who was both a trustee and manager of the Bank, he has been pronounced liable for a portion, to be determined on investigation, of the loss sustained by the depositors, some of whom refused to accept in settlement of all demands the 17s. or 17s. 6d. in the pound offered them. The decision against Mr. Davies was grounded on the judge's belief that he had been found to have knowingly allowed, among other acts of omission, a breach of the statutory rule that not less than two trustees or managers shall be present on every occasion when the public business of a savings bank is proceeded with, for the purpose of watching and checking all transactions of deposit and repayment. If this rule had been observed, many of the frauds could not have been perpetrated. To the plea that other trustees and managers had been as remiss as Mr. Davies, the judge replied that quite possibly at some future time they might be pronounced liable like himself.

"If you are making your will, employ a competent solicitor," is the moral to be drawn from a case which has come before the Chancery Division. A Clerkenwell tripe-dresser, who died in 1865, left a large fortune and an elaborate will, filling ten closely-written brief-sheets, drawn up for him by a schoolmaster for the modest remuneration of ten shillings. So confused was this specimen of cheap will-making that its provisions have frequently been before the Courts during nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Justice Chitty, in giving his decision on a number of questions arising on the document, said that before he had done with it his interpretation of the will would exceed in length the will itself. The testator or his draughtsman had gone blundering along in the happiest self-content, and had thus caused a large expenditure on law costs. Such a will was a cruel infliction on the Judge whose duty it was to construe it.

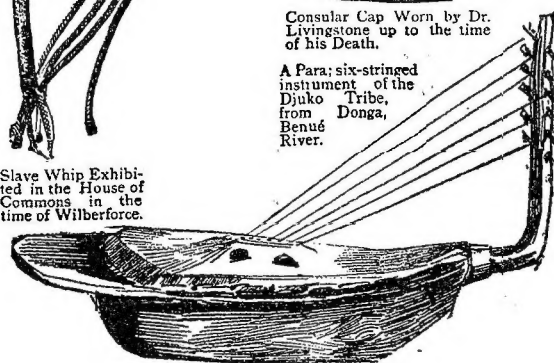
**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Petitions with many thousands of signatures have been received by the Home Secretary in favour of the commutation of the sentence of death passed on the two young men, Richard and John Davies, for the murder of their father. At the beginning of the week similar petitions had received 13,644 signatures in London alone.—Richard Nicklinson was charged at Ashby-de-la-Zouch with the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Haywood, fire-clay goods manufacturer at Moira, under circumstances referred to in this column last week. After hearing evidence the magistrates committed him for trial.—According to a just-issued Parliamentary return 1,585 persons in England, and 75 in Wales have been fined, and in England 113 persons have been imprisoned, for non-compliance with the Vaccination Acts. In only one case did the imprisonment last beyond fourteen days.



Consular Sword Worn by Dr. Livingstone

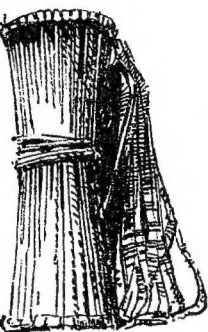


Consular Cap Worn by Dr. Livingstone up to the time of his Death

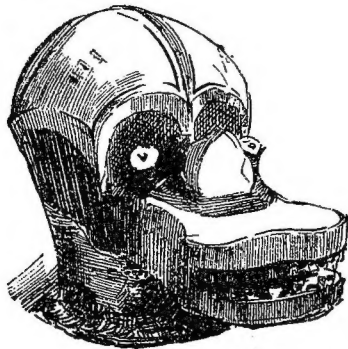


A Para; six-stringed instrument of the Djuko Tribe, from Donga, Benue River

Slave Whip Exhibited in the House of Commons in the time of Wilberforce.



Drum from the Nupé Country



Idol covered with Human Skin. The three marks on the side of head show the tribe





## I.

THE *Nineteenth Century* opens with two suggestive papers on the Labour Movement, the one entitled "A Multitude of Counsellors," by Mr. H. H. Champion, the other puts powerfully "The Case for an Eight Hours Day," and is by Mr. Murray Macdonald. Mr. Champion brings out his conception of the present social and political position in a conversation. Mr. Macdonald is inclined to set up an eight hours day for the employees in the works carried on by Railway and Tramway Companies, by Gas and Water Companies, and by Government and Local Authorities; and this for two reasons:—First, because taking these organisations together, the number of additional workers which an eight hours day would bring into employment would be so considerable as to diminish very materially the margin of unemployed labour, whilst at the same time it would tend, by lessening competition, to improve the condition of the labour world as a whole. Mr. Macdonald points out that the State already interferes in the conduct of all these works, that they all enjoy monopolies, and that, subject to certain conditions imposed by the State, they are all safeguarded against competition.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent (of Newfoundland) deals with "French Fishery Claims in Newfoundland."—Mr. Herbert Spencer concludes his papers "On Justice," while opportune articles are "Ireland, Then and Now," by Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., and "Prince Bismarck," by Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.

"King and Minister: a Midnight Conversation," in the *Contemporary*, is an attempt to body forth in dialogue the recent crisis in Berlin. The Monarch, amongst the rest, says: "There is a voice that tells us that the genius and courage of my House is in these impulses of mine, and they shall be pursued! Why, even where you see danger, I see safety—power! The Head and Hope of the peoples is the master of Europe!" "If I am not deceived," says the Prince, "then I dimly see before me a Napoleon of Anarchy." Altogether, the midnight conversation seems a little overstrained.—Professor Boyd Dawkins gives all the data which go to show the vast economic importance that may attach to "The Discovery of Coal near Dover."—Professor A. V. Dicey asks, "Ought the Referendum to be Introduced into England?" He answers that the Referendum supplies, under the present state of things, the best, if not the only possible, check upon ill-considered alterations in the fundamental institutions of the country. Professor Dicey also contends that the Referendum tends to sever legislation from politics.—Besides, we have Mr. Hall Caine on "The New Watchwords of Fiction," Mr. David F. Schloss on "Industrial Co-Operation," Miss Julia Wedgwood on the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and the Chairman of the London School Board on "School Fees and Public Management."

The most striking feature in the *Universal Review* is "The Kreutzer Sonata," by Mr. E. J. Dillon. "The Kreutzer Sonata" is a title which Count Leo Tolstoi has borrowed from Beethoven for his latest unpublished work. A great deal has been written and spoken about this MS. in Europe and America; but we understand that here, for the first time, we have a correct account of what some enthusiasts hail as a supplementary Gospel admirably adapted to the needs of contemporary civilisation. The story opens and begins with the Scriptural text Matthew v. 28. The ideal consists in the gradual cleansing of sexual affection from the impure dross of animalism, till it finally merges into what the late Lawrence Oliphant would call sympleumatic love.—A prettily-illustrated travel paper is "A Trip to Japan," by Mr. Alfred East and Mr. Alfred Quilter; while "Problems of Greater Britain" are discussed by Mr. Frank Hill from the groundwork supplied by Sir Charles Dilke's book.

*Strilner* has for its frontispiece a charming engraving from a painting by Mr. J. R. Weguelin, to illustrate an Ode of Horace, Book I., 4. Other Horatian odes will be illustrated by the same artist in succeeding numbers.—An important series on "The Rights of the Citizen" is begun by Mr. F. W. Whitridge; while Mr. Joseph Wetzler makes an impartial statement of the stage of development reached by "The Electric Railway of To-Day."—In a beautifully-illustrated paper, "Tadmor in the Wilderness," Mr. Frederick Jones Bliss, of the well-known Syrian missionary family, tells of a journey from Damascus to Palmyra.

There are two interesting articles full of personal incident in *Temple Bar*—"John Kenyon and His Friends" and "Bourrienne's Memoirs of Napoleon."—The short stories "Let Loose" and "My Great-Uncle's Double" are fairly-strong examples of the eerie and the pathetic in fiction.

*Good Words* for April will be much read because Mr. Gladstone begins in it a series of papers headed, "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture." He gives away a good deal to modern criticism, but observes "as the lines and laws of duty at large remain unobscured, notwithstanding the imperfections everywhere diffused, so we may trust that sufficient light yet remains for us if duly followed whereby to establish the authority and sufficiency of Holy Scripture for its high moral and spiritual purposes."—There is also an instructive and generally excellent paper, "Socialism, its History," by Professor Flint.

There is an admirable military story of the Afghan frontier, "The Man Who Was," by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in *Macmillan*. It is quite up to the level of this writer's best work.—On a difficult and much controverted problem, we have Sir Frederick Pollock with "Early Land Holding, and Modern Land Transfer." Simplification of our land laws is not in his opinion a strictly necessary condition of an effectual simplification of land transfer. There is no doubt, however, that the two kinds of reform may be expected to go together, and it may well be that the reform of substance, being more intelligible to the public at large, will go first. He is of opinion that our complicated settlements and varieties of estates in land, long terms of years, and so forth, cannot exist much longer.—There is a fine poem, "The World's Age," by Mr. Joseph Truman; while we have "In Classic Waters," by Rennell Rodd; "The Young Cavour," by Miss Godkin; and "Work Among the Country Poor," by the author of "A Real Working Man."

*Cornhill* is a very fair number. From "More Circuit Notes" we take the following quaint anecdote, which shows how odd a confession may escape an acquitted man—a *cri du cœur* that a few moments earlier would have effectually knotted the rope! The prisoner was being tried for murder, and the evidence against him was purely circumstantial. A hat found near the scene of the crime—an ordinary round black hat—was sworn to as the prisoner's. Counsel for the defence, of course, made much of the commonness of the hat. "You, gentlemen," he said to the jury, "no doubt each of you possess such a hat, of the most ordinary make and shape. Beware how you condemn a fellow-creature to a shameful death on such a piece of evidence," and so on. The man was acquitted, but just as he was leaving the dock, with the most touching humility and simplicity he pulled his hair and said, "If you please, my lord, may I have my hat?"

In "Over the Teacups" in the April *Atlantic Monthly*, Dr. Holmes says of modern realism that its additions "to the territory of literature consist largely in swampy, malarious, ill-smelling patches of soil, which had previously been left to reptiles and vermin." And he goes on, "Leave the descriptions of the drains and cesspools to

the hygienic specialist, and the details of the laundry to the washer-woman."

Athletic men will be attracted to this month's *English Illustrated*, as in it "Rowing at Oxford" is dealt with by Mr. W. H. Grenfell, while Mr. R. C. Lehmann writes of "Rowing at Cambridge."—We have also an interesting paper on "Social Life in Bulgaria," while Miss Elizabeth Balch contributes one of her capital papers, "A Glimpse of Highclere Castle," and the Marchioness of Carmarthen a pleasant short story, "Morised."

Mr. W. H. Hudson contributes to *Longman* a most instructive paper on "Music and Dancing in Nature," full of curious anecdote, especially about birds.—We scarcely think Mr. Rudyard Kipling is at his best in "For One Night Only," which is certainly not up to the mark of his story in *Macmillan*.—Mr. Syrratt does very well in this class of literary work with "That Dance at the Robsons'."

Lady Frederick Cavendish gives us in *Murray* a very pleasant account of a visit she paid to her brother at Kimberley. Her "Five Months in South Africa" offers in brief space a clear picture of a life very different to ours.—Mr. C. S. Loch's "Medical Relief in London" is a timely article in view of the Select Committee of the House of Lords which is to investigate the question.

In the *Century* Mr. George Kennan writes of "The Latest Siberian Tragedy." For ten months the whole Russian Press was silent as to the wholesale slaughter of educated men and women at Yakutsk, in Eastern Siberia. This well-known and accomplished writer is convinced that a butchery of almost Cawnpore horror was the direct result of official stupidity and brutality.

Mr. Frederick Dolman's subject in the *Woman's World* is "Mary Davies at Home;" while Mrs. Stopes finds material for an agreeable illustrated article in "The Newhaven Fishwomen."

The frontispiece of the *Magazine of Art* is a fine etching by Rajon of Sir Joshua Reynolds' painting of "Lord Heathfield." The feature of the magazine, however, is Mr. W. M. Rossetti's "Portraits of Robert Browning," which contains six illustrations.

An etching by Mr. James Dobie from Mr. E. A. Waterlow's "Wolf! Wolf!" forms the frontispiece of the *Art Journal*. Mr. William Anderson has a pleasant illustrated article on "Landscape Painting in Japan."



BOTH Houses met on Saturday, sitting for a few minutes to pass a formal stage of the Consolidated Fund Bill. The Commons met at ten o'clock in the morning, the first time the Speaker has been seen in the Chair at that hour since the epoch of all-night sittings. The arrangement was, however, an accidental recurrence to an ancient custom. When the House of Commons was growing into power in the time of the Stuarts, it regularly met at ten o'clock in the morning, adjourning about four in the afternoon. Gradually the hour grew later, till in recent times the hour at which proceedings used to be adjourned became that at which the House met.

The last few days before the prorogation for the Easter holidays were devoted to matter-of-fact work. When, a fortnight ago, Mr. Smith, questioned about business arrangements, said before holidays were enjoyed the House must read a first time the Irish Land Purchase Bill, pass the second reading of the Tithes Bill, and make things comfortable in Supply, he was regarded as indulging in one of his customary flights of sanguine fancy. But in the event his programme was precisely carried out, and the amount of work accomplished in these last days formed a tribute to his ability as Leader of the House. Mr. Smith does not coruscate as some Leaders have done; but he gets through a considerable amount of work with the least possible friction.

The second reading of the Tithes Bill was passed by a majority of 125 in an unexpectedly full House, 289 members remaining in town to vote for the Bill, whilst only 164 were mustered against it. It will probably turn out that, on some critical divisions in Committee, the Government will not find themselves backed up by anything like a repetition of this majority. There are various signs abroad of intention to take independent views on particular points. Mr. Gray, for example, whose action last year was principally operative in wrecking the chances of the Bill becoming law, intimated that, whilst he should vote for the second reading, he would endeavour, in Committee, to shape the Bill in closer accordance with his views. But sufficient to the day is the majority thereof, and there is no doubt that the majority of 125 on the second reading of the Tithes Bill has materially improved its prospects.

The sitting which saw this stage taken narrowly ran the risk of being wasted. Mr. Sexton, who remains on the Parliamentary scene, whilst Mr. Healy has quitted it, and Mr. Parnell mysteriously hovers around, found in a speech delivered by Sir William Marriott an opportunity of bringing himself *en evidence* as interim Leader of the Irish Party. Sir William Marriott, addressing a convivial meeting, had discussed the finding of the Judges on the Parnell case, and had declared his belief that, when the Report came to be examined in all its details, it would be found that, on the whole, the *Times* had substantiated all the principal charges brought against the Irish members. In this expression of opinion Mr. Sexton saw a breach of Privilege. But the Speaker ruled against him, stopping at the outset what might have proved a formidable debate. The speech, which probably not one in twenty of the members of the House had even heard of, was read at the table by the Clerk; Mr. Gladstone, to whom it was evidently new, listening with hand to ear. Having been thus read, it followed, as a matter of course, that it was entered on the journals of the House, a position of publicity and permanency which Mr. Sexton may or may not congratulate himself on having secured for it.

The attendance this week has been very small, divisions taken in Committee of Supply on Monday showing little more than 200 members still constant on duty. These were conditions usually favourable to rapidity with the votes; but expectation was not fully realised. On Monday a long discussion took place on the motion to go into Committee, Sir John Colomb bringing forward the case of the out-door officers in the Customs Department, which he urged sorely wanted inquiring into. Mr. Gladstone, who remained at his post to the last, delivered one of those masterly and genial speeches with which he sometimes illuminates side-issues apart from politics. He would not vote for the amendment, as it might be subject to misunderstanding, and would embarrass the Treasury. But he joined in the appeal for inquiry into the whole subject, and this Mr. Goschen undertook personally to conduct.

After this Mr. Pickersgill called attention to the circumstances attending the death of a prisoner in Strangeways Gaol, Manchester. Any question of prison-treatment naturally lapses into an Irish debate. The subject proved irresistible to Mr. Peter O'Brien, who told once more how he had been in prison often, and how he had fared. When at last the House got into Committee of Supply, the fascinating subject of the vote for the Royal Palaces brought up Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Picton, the latter rested after the labours he had embarked upon in connection with leading the Opposition to the Tithes Bill. The discussion was so long that only three votes were taken, and at the morning sitting on Tuesday the House had again to buckle to at Supply. Ministers were on this occasion a little more fortunate, and went off for the Easter holidays with

the consciousness that, considering the late period at which the Session was opened, and the exceptional circumstances that have marked its progress, business, more especially Supply, is in a tolerably forward state.



THE TURF.—The bookmakers must have had a very bad time over the Grand National, for seldom has so hot a favourite been successful. There was a very large attendance at Aintree when the sixteen runners went to the post. Disasters began almost immediately, and in a very short time the chances of all but half-a-dozen were completely extinguished. Hlex never made a mistake, however, and won with the greatest ease. Mr. Masterman won a large sum by the success of his horse, and is said to have presented Arthur Nightingall, who rode him, with 1,000l. Pan was second, and M.P., as last year, third. Of the other races at Liverpool it is unnecessary to say much. Mr. Abington was in luck's way, as he won the Molyneux Stakes with Macuncas, and the Spring Cup with Father Confessor; the Fifteenth Union Jack Stakes fell to that staunch Unionist, the Duke of Westminster, with Orwell; Shillelagh won the Prince of Wales's Plate for Mr. Warren de la Rue; and Gamecock the Champion Steeplechase. The House of Commons Steeplechase is described among "Our Illustrations."

FOOTBALL.—The enormous crowd—estimated at 20,000—which assembled at the Oval on Saturday last to witness the final tie in the Association Cup competition were favoured with fairly fine weather, but not a particularly interesting match. The Blackburn Rovers were too good at every point of the game for Sheffield Wednesday. They scored within five minutes of the start, and eventually won by six goals to one—the heaviest margin ever recorded in the final. The winners (who had previously won the Cup in 1884-5-6) are a grand team, and fully deserved their success. We should like to see another match between them and Preston North End, the Champions of the League.

BILLIARDS.—Two interesting matches were decided in London last week. Roberts, who made a break of 506, ended his season in brilliant fashion by defeating Peall (who received 4,500 out of 12,000) in their spot-barred match; while Cook had to succumb to Coles, who was allowed to make thirty "spots" in a break.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A new sculler has come to the fore in Australia in John McLean, who last week defeated Neil Matterson on the Parramatta.—Messrs. E. Renshaw and H. S. Barlow met Messrs. G. W. Hillyard and H. S. Scrivener in the final tie for the Covered Courts' Four-Handed Lawn Tennis Championship at the Queen's Club on Saturday, when the last-named were successful.—At Chess, Cambridge narrowly defeated Oxford.

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN, who is well known as an author, has turned his pen from poetical to military themes. He has just published a minute study of the Swedish army, based on his observations during the autumn manoeuvres.

THE EDINBURGH EXHIBITION is well forward in readiness for the opening on May 1st. It will be the largest provincial display ever held, the buildings spreading over eighty acres. The electrical and engineering sections promise to be especially complete, while many valuable pictures and art treasures have been collected together.

LONDON SLUM HOMES in their most realistic aspect will form a feature of the coming Health and Temperance Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall. The East Enders' garrets, the work-shops, and the "sweaters'" establishments are to be copied from actual existing types, and peopled with the workers themselves, to show in real earnest how the poor struggle in London.

"STEWED LILIES" have been introduced as an æsthetic dainty at a ladies' luncheon in New York. During the æsthetic mania of a few years since, devotees were content to feed on the fragrance of the lily, and did not descend to the practical method of actually eating it. However, the Americans also devour roses in a wonderful "rose-cake," which consists of layers of baked rose-petals alternating with jelly. Fresh rose-leaves are sprinkled over the top of the cake, which is shaped and coloured to represent the Queen of Flowers.

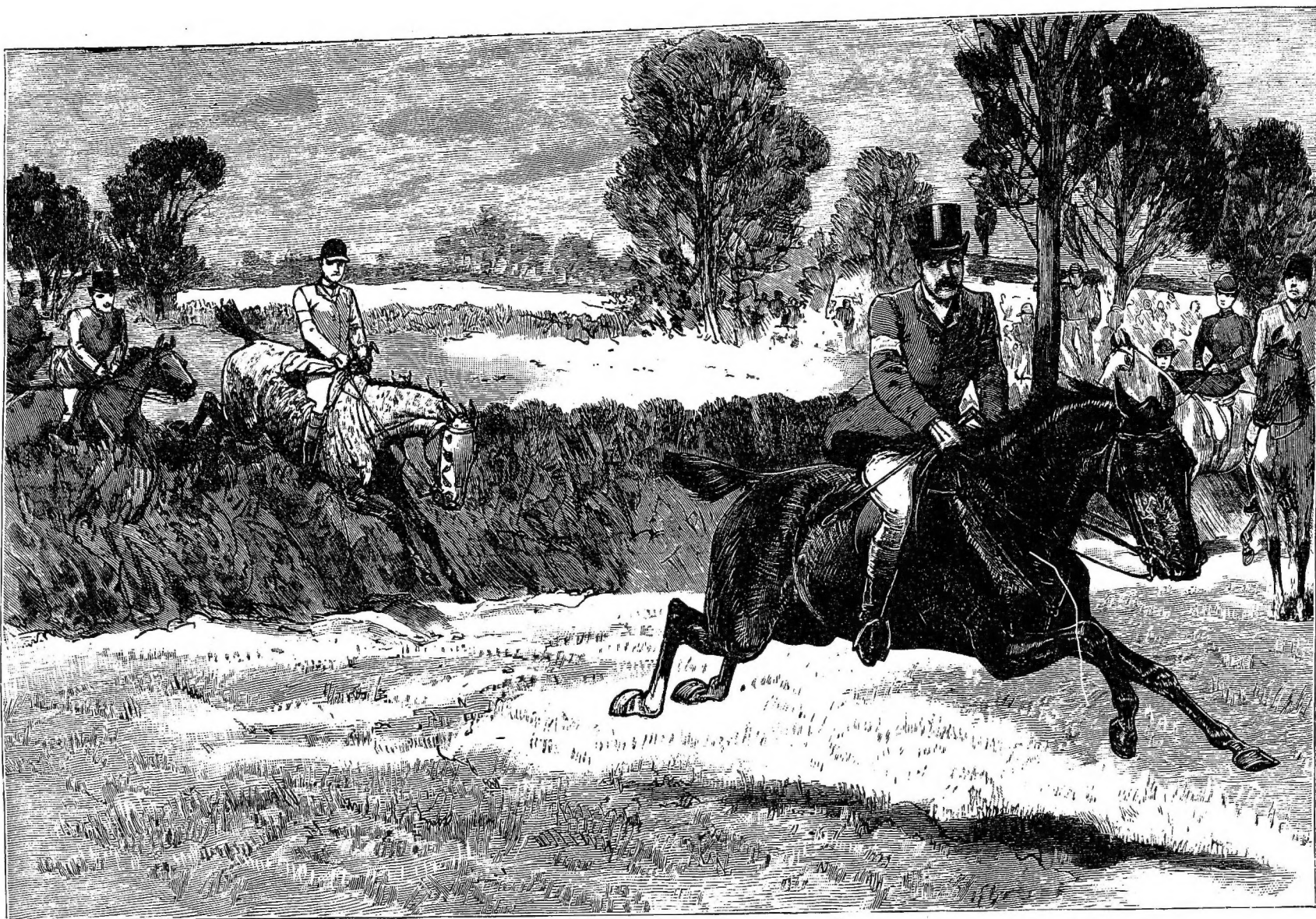
THE MUCH-DISCUSSSED FRENCH PASSION PLAY, by M. de Harancourt, was to be read publicly at the Paris Cirque d'Hiver on Good Friday. Although the Censure would not allow the play to be performed in any theatre, to avoid wounding religious susceptibilities, the reading was to be carried out in the most dramatic style possible. Madame Sarah Bernhardt was to read the part of the Virgin Mary, clad in a flowing white robe; M. Philippe Garnier to deliver the words of the Saviour; and M. Brémont to take the rôle of Judas Iscariot. M. Lamoureux's orchestra provides appropriate sacred music.

THE MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL WORKMEN'S HOLIDAY on May 1st spreads throughout the Continent. At Berlin the workmen are hiring all the available beer-gardens and public rooms to keep the day with much ceremony; and the Socialists will take the opportunity for a grand manifestation to celebrate their late electoral victories. The Austrians, who originated the scheme, will make a monster demonstration in the Prater at Vienna; the Belgians are preparing to follow suit; and the Parisian workmen have adopted the idea with much enthusiasm, declaring that they will take the holiday at the risk of losing their situations if the Government and many private employers continue to refuse them permission.

BALZAC'S OLD HOUSE IN PARIS is being pulled down, the ground being thrown into the Baroness Salomon de Rothschild's adjoining property. The house stood at the corner of the Rues Berryer, Balzac, and Faubourg St. Honoré, and was built originally by a rich financier, after whom it was christened the "Folie Beaujon." Balzac obtained the house in time for his marriage with the Countess Eve de Hanska, and furnished it most luxuriously, thanks to his wife's handsome fortune. But he only enjoyed his luxurious home for a brief period, dying in 1850, four months after his marriage. In later years his widow and son-in-law began to alter the house, but, through various troubles, never finished the work. No relics of the novelist were left in the rooms, save an old green-velvet armchair.

THE TERRIBLE AMERICAN CYCLONE of last week was seen descending on Louisville, Kentucky, by an observer on the other side of the river, who thus describes its appearance:—"The cloud approached through the gap in the hills below Louisville, through which the Ohio River flows. It was in the shape of a balloon, constantly rotating, and with an attenuated tail towards the earth. It emitted a constant fusillade of thunder and lightning, and seemed composed of a lurid, snake-like, whirling mass of electric currents, whose light was sometimes suddenly extinguished for a few seconds, leaving a terrible darkness. The cloud made a fearful roar. Passing through the gorge into the city, it moved with great rapidity and an awful rumbling sound, leaped across the river, changing the waters into white foam, and disappeared through Jeffersonville."





THE HOUSE OF COMMONS POINT-TO-POINT-STEEPLECHASE NEAR RUGBY  
MR. ELLIOTT LEES WINS ON "DAMON"



SCENE FROM THE PERFORMANCE OF "HENRY IV., PART I.," BY THE IRVING DRAMATIC CLUB AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE  
FALSTAFF (Mr. Augustus Littleton): "My sword hacked like a handsaw: ecce signum."—Act II., Sc. 4.





DRAWN BY PERCY MACQUOID

The next moment her eyes met his in the glass; her face looked strangely ghastly.

## "MADAME LEROUX"

"Too early seen unknown, and known too late."—ROMEO AND JULIET.

By FRANCES ELEANOR TROLLOPE,

AUTHOR OF "AUNT MARGARET'S TROUBLES," "AMONG ALIENS," "LIKE SHIPS UPON THE SEA," "THAT UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE," &c.

### CHAPTER XXIII.

WHATEVER cause Marie Hawkins had assigned for her friend's protracted absence, it had not, apparently, entered into her head to resent it; and, being received with perfect cordiality, Madame Leroux enjoyed finding herself once more in that social atmosphere which was not painfully rarified by chilly principles and lofty aims, such as she detested with all her might. But she was resolved, nevertheless, to express her disapproval of Lucy's behaviour—partly because she thought Marie deserved a scolding for misleading her, and partly to prepare the way for getting rid of Miss Smith whenever that could be done without paying too dear for it.

Marie received her scolding with perfect temper, but, at the same time, with a certain mild, invincible persistence in her own opinion.

"You acted rashly, and without your usual discretion, *ma belle*, in taking her with you to the theatre under the circumstances," she said, with a smile and slightly raised eyebrows. And she stuck to it, refrain through all Madame's fluent sarcasm and indignation against poor Lucy's "impertinence and ingratitude" with the unflinching insistence of some little brook whose murmur may be temporarily overpowered by a hail-storm, but which will be heard after the pelting force has spent itself.

In response to a hint about the possibility of coming to some arrangement with Mr. Shard, inducing him to receive back a portion of the premium and break Lucy's engagement, Marie shook her head.

"I don't think he intends to trouble himself any more about her," she said. "She is not his own niece; only a niece by marriage, I think. Anyhow, he does not think she has any further claim on him. That premium he considered to be her *dot* or portion to start her in the world. He told Adolphe so."

This coincided with the impression Madame Leroux had received from Mr. Shard's letter to Lucy, which she had seen. It crossed her mind that the position might be all the more manageable for her not having to reckon with that "sharp practitioner." But she merely said, "I am not the only person, then, who finds the young lady a little too oppressive? I daresay she has been in the habit of lecturing this poor uncle of hers, and explaining to him what was proper."

"Miss Smith was very nice while she was here, and she never lectured anybody," answered Marie, without the least heat.

Madame gave a little impatient laugh. "Since you find Miss Smith so charming perhaps you would be willing to receive her back again," she said.

"Receive her? Receive Miss Smith, do you say? Charmed! By all means!" exclaimed Mr. Hawkins, coming close up to the two ladies. He had only caught a word or two of the last sentences, and had no idea of the general drift of the conversation. But he was in a very expansive mood. A vision of "Millamint; the British Tea!" in big letters on every hoarding in London, was intoxicating him; and intoxication of any sort always made him good-natured.

"*De grâce, Adolphe!* I beg you will not talk nonsense," interposed his wife, who was far from intending to commit herself to any Quixotic invitation without a previous guarantee for compensation; either in the form of a weekly payment, or by some less direct method.

Madame Leroux understood it all very well, and smiled to herself; but without any bitterness. This was a medium in which she was quite at her ease. It is not every fish that is happiest in the most crystalline water. She tapped Adolphe lightly on the arm, and said, good-temperedly, "Aha! you will always be soft about a pair of *beaux yeux*. And the little simpleton is pretty beyond a doubt. But that is not so much of a compensation to us women who have to darn up what she ravel's out, and endure her self-righteous wrong-headedness, as you might imagine."

Mr. Hawkins smiled in a vague manner, and his thoughts were evidently far away. (He was beholding, with his mind's eye, a colossal coloured picture, representing a venerable grandmother, a stalwart father, a comely mother, two chubby children, and a seraphic baby in a cradle, all strikingly alike as to the complexion, grouped in a cottage parlour with a kettle steaming like a geyser, the tea-things on the table, and a large red canister conspicuously labelled "Millamint," which the whole family was fixedly contemplating with a tender and adoring smile.)

"What has your husband got into his head?" asked Madame Leroux. "He looks as if he had found the philosopher's stone, or 'struck ile'; which I should prefer, for my own part."

The prospects of British tea were explained, to her with great fervour by Mr. Hawkins; and the fact that Adolphe had really got some one with money to take the thing up was stated with quiet complacency by Mrs. Hawkins.

Caroline Leroux was accustomed to Mr. Hawkins's sanguine visions of fortune, and to seeing him watch his iridescent soap-bubbles with a confidence in their turning into precious globes of solid rock-crystal, which no experience had as yet been able to destroy.

But this time it was clear that he had the whole family with him. Even Marie's neutral scepticism was permeated with a little

flush of rose-coloured anticipations. And as to Fatima, she was frankly elated.

Poor Uncle Adolphe would have a chance now; and it was high time he should have it! Fatima had a confused idea that some compensation was due to Uncle Adolphe for the inexorableness with which the laws of the universe had hitherto been enforced against him. To be sure people who loved to croak, always harshly insisted that nothing could come of nothing. But Uncle Adolphe had tried to get something out of nothing so often! It did seem very hard that he should not be able to succeed for once.

The only drawback to Fatima's delight in the flourishing prospects of British tea arose from the coldness with which Zephany regarded them. Zephany had neither money nor influence to help or hinder the scheme; so his opinion about it was of no consequence to Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins. But it was of consequence to Fatima.

Zephany had for years been an example of steady rectitude to her in the midst of a life whose principles partook of the nature of a dissolving view; and what had been objectionable on Monday, when there was nothing to be got by it, was apt to melt into a quite different and defensible shape under the new light of Tuesday, when it was perceived to be profitable. It was not that Zephany ever preached; nor, indeed, had he any lofty creed which he could recite off-hand, and by which he consciously guided his life. He probably held no active belief which would have branded a lie as a very serious offence. But there was a quality of invincible sincerity in the man that made humbug odious to him, as certain persons are peculiarly sensitive to foul air.

Zephany had been Fatima's friend and confidant ever since she was a child of fourteen, when he had first come to lodge with the Hawkins's. They had been at that time under a great pressure of money difficulties, and had been glad to receive his modest payment for the one room he occupied. Since then their fortunes had often fluctuated, and they had removed from one house to another. But whether their tendency were upward or downward, Zephany had accompanied them in all their migrations during those six chequered years.

A singular kind of friendship had sprung up between him and the Hawkins's, which at first sight might have seemed a very unlikely consummation. But Zephany was a man with considerable sensibility for the domestic affections; and to his loneliness the family life was attractive, although the scene of it was scarcely more stable and permanent than a Tartar tent. But Home is, happily, a portable institution.













**F**LOURISH OF TRUMPETS. Curtain rises. Enter, *en grande toilette*, the Lady Gwendolyn Hawthorne.

For you must know that the plunge is over. I've done it—I mean I've come out—and, do you know, I like it! And what is more surprising still is that mamma likes it. You know how she talked about the sacrifice she was making for "darling Gwenda's sake"—how she was giving up all her occupations, and leaving Hawthorne for so long at her time of life. But Maude and Gracie say she exerts herself for me much more than she ever did for them. They really seem quite annoyed about it. Well, I do think that in one's first season one ought to do as much as ever one can; and you would never believe how many things one *can* get through in a day, even though one doesn't get up at cockcrow. And, no doubt, it is very good for me, as Gracie says my colour is quite preposterous, and that I look a perfect country bumpkin. Perhaps dissipation will improve me. You never went to three parties in one night, did you, Miss Wisdom? And *Monsieur votre père* will disapprove of such frivolity, and will say that I had much better be riding Daisy on the common and teaching in his Sunday School than devoting myself to those amusements which, as old Mrs. Bennett says—rather profanely, I think, don't you?—befit that station of life, &c.

But all this time I'm sure you are dying to hear about my first ball. Well, I came out at the Bürger's last Tuesday week. Mamma was quite shocked at first to hear that any one knew them, because you know he's a Jew money-lender; and they say Mrs. Bürger's father was a golden dustman—I'm sure I don't know what it means—and she drops her h's; but though you might not like that in the country, in London it doesn't matter in the least. The Duchess of Dashshire has taken them up, too, and their dance was to be the success of the season, every one was going; and of course you see nothing of the host and hostess in a big crush like that.

Gracie arranged my frock—oh, *such* a frock! as simple as possible, but quite, quite delicious—all white silk and tulle, with sprays of hawthorn in front and in my hair, and long trails down the skirt. Célestine did my hair divinely, and I really did think when I looked in the glass— Well, just then mamma came in (she had sent up to me three times before), and said the

horses had been waiting an hour and a-half, and papa positively ordered me to come down.

So, as I was really quite ready, I came down; and I went straight up to papa and made him a little curtsy. Some people are afraid of papa because he looks so fierce, but he is not really grumpy, only poetical. So he took me by the shoulders (I believe he crushed my bows) and stared at me, and said:—

"H'm! I rather think the last bud is the best of the cluster, after all. Go along, and be a good girl."

When we got there, there *was* a crush, and heaps of people still arriving. Mrs. Bürger was standing at the top of the stairs, looking as if the photographer had just said, "Now try and look pleasant." She was blazing with diamonds, like a chandelier, and I heard some rude person say, "Old Lady Midas would have looked better with less illumination." I didn't feel a bit inclined to dance in such a crowd. But then some one came up and said, "May I have the pleash-ah?" And I said, "Yes," because I couldn't think of anything else to say. Then a quantity of young men were introduced to me, and they all looked just the same, and they all asked if they might have the pleash-ah. When I had danced with one or two of them once or twice, I began to sort them out a little; and of course there were differences when you came to look into them. Some of them didn't wear eye-glasses, and some had no moustaches. But they all said, "Did you go to Barnum's?" and "Have you had the influenza?" so that at last I very nearly said, "I can't talk about either of the two things you're going to ask me, because I didn't go to Barnum's, and I'm not, I hope, going to have the influenza!"

One—who looked and talked rather like a big, jolly schoolboy—told me he found it just as difficult to remember the girls he was introduced to.

"Sometimes I make a note of the colour of their dresses, you know," he said; "but when it comes to white—why, half the girls in the room have got on white dresses exactly like yours!"

Poor me! But I hid my feelings, and said, "Well, what do you do then?"

"Oh, then," said he, "I—I just put down anything I can think of," and he got very red, and said, "Shall we have another turn now?"

But I would not be put off, and I said, "I wish you would show me your programme!"

He got still redder, and pretended to look for it, and said, "Pon my word, I would, you know, but I think I must have lost it!"

"Oh, no, you haven't," said I; "here it is!"—for I had seen him throw it under the seat, and I fished it out by the little pink pencil, and said, "Now, of course, you don't mind my looking at it?"

And this was the list of his partners:—"1. The Cassowary. 2. Dot-and-go-one. 3. The Outsider. 4. Crock in Green. 5. Ditto in Blue. 6. Innocentia."

"6. Innocentia," said I; "why that's me, of course. But what makes you call me that?"

Poor fellow! he made the most abject apologies; but I told him I really didn't mind, and I gave him another dance to show there was no ill-feeling.

I don't remember anything particular about any one else except a man I danced with nearly the last. He was less like the other



"CÉLESTINE DID MY HAIR DIVINELY"





GOING DOWN TO SUPPER  
"MY FIRST BALL"



young men than all the other young men were, and I'm not sure that I liked him. He didn't pay me a single compliment, and he never mentioned Barnum. At first he talked to me exactly as if I were not grown up, but afterwards we had a most interesting conversation, for he was rather clever, though he was such a cool hand. He could not waltz a bit, so we sat in the conservatory—which was quite like Fairyland—and I was surprised to find how much I knew about books and that kind of thing, you know; but then one is never appreciated at home. I told him how much I wanted to meet some celebrated authors, and he burst out laughing, rather rudely, and said he thought that with any luck I probably should, as he understood there were a good many about just now. Then I found that he knows Maude, and he was beginning to tell me of some interesting people I should meet at her house, when a horrid little man came up, and I had to go and dance those abominable Lancers.

When we were coming home in the carriage, mamma was quite brisk, though the milkmen and sweeps were about.

"I need not ask whether you enjoyed yourself, dear," she said. "And I was so glad, Gwendolyn, to see you getting on so well with Lord Lakes, a most charming young man. You are sure to meet him a great deal this season, and his mother is one of my dearest friends."

(Mamma has so many "dearest friends!") "Oh, was that Lord Lakes?" said I, for I did not remember their names, and could not read a word on my programme.

"He will be at Maude's dance to-morrow," said mamma. One does not sleep well after a ball—especially one's first ball, because the music runs in your head, and you have so many things to think about; so I was up early, and went for a ride in Row. The first person I met was Lord Lakes.

"Ah, Lady Gwendolyn," said he, "I see you take an early ride before settling to the day's work—so do I. There's nothing like it for the complexion."

"I shouldn't think you had much work to do," said I, for you know he has got about twenty castles and estates.

"Well, it's not of course of the same serious nature as yours," he said, "but, frivolous as my avocations are, they serve for pot-boiling purposes." (Did you ever hear such a way of talking? He's the very oddest man I ever met, and I never know whether he is joking or serious, which is so hateful, I think.) He asked me before he went if I could give him two dances at Maude's this evening, and I said yes, as I knew mamma would be pleased.

M. A. B.



PRINCE BISMARCK'S exit from official life in GERMANY aroused a remarkable display of popular affection at Berlin on Saturday. If Government circles feel some relief at his departure, the German people are not ungrateful to the maker of their national unity. Crowds thronged the Berlin streets for hours before the Prince left for Friedrichsruh, not merely ordinary sight-seers, but ladies and members of the upper classes, who cheered enthusiastically, and threw flowers to the Prince as he drove to the railway with Count Herbert, the carriage being so blocked that it could only move at walking pace. Indeed, the Prince could hardly alight at the station, and was fairly borne on to the platform, where all his fellow-Ministers were waiting, together with the whole Diplomatic Body, innumerable friends, and a guard of honour sent by the Emperor, a tribute usually reserved for Royalty alone. Prince Bismarck was deeply moved as he waved farewell from the railway carriage, the crowd struggling to kiss his hand, crying, "Come back," "we shall see you again," and finally breaking into the patriotic "Wacht am Rhein." Many people went with the train to Spandau, where similar scenes took place, and the greeting was repeated all along the road to Friedrichsruh. There a fresh enthusiastic reception awaited the Prince, and the inhabitants escorted him home with torches. Monday night being the eve of the Prince's seventy-fifth birthday, a torchlight procession of 5,000 Hamburgers, of all shades of political opinion, defiled before the Schloss at Friedrichsruh, much to the Prince's delight. He made a brief speech to the demonstrators, saying, "When one has been Minister-President for twenty-eight years, one makes many enemies. I am the more surprised, therefore, to see so many friends here." The Prince's birthday was marked by innumerable tributes of esteem from all parts of the country, and the only jarring note was struck by the Berlin Press in reviving the dispute over the causes of the ex-Chancellor's retirement. Rumour declares that several of the minor German Sovereigns have become very cool towards the Emperor in consequence, while foreign comments show plainly that Germany's neighbours regard the situation with considerable anxiety. General satisfaction is felt, however, at the appointment of Herr von Marschall Bieberstein to succeed Count Herbert Bismarck as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Alvensleben having declined the post definitively, on account of his age and health. Herr von Bieberstein is a genial personage, but will not wield such influence as his predecessor, for the new Chancellor will attend personally to much of the work formerly left to Count Herbert.

The Labour Conference has dispersed, after accomplishing much good and useful work. Although the resolutions of the Conference do not bind any of the countries concerned, they are likely to lead to legislation which will bring the condition of Continental workmen into more uniform circumstances. As mentioned last week, England has served as pattern in many points, and will profit by foreign labour competing with her under fairer conditions. When closing the gathering, Baron von Berlepsch, the President, spoke most hopefully of the results of the Conference, his sentiments being echoed by Sir John Gorst, the British plenipotentiary. The Emperor entertained the chief delegates at supper in the evening, and was most cordial and conversational, paying especial honour to M. Jules Simon. Yet whilst plans for improving the condition of the working-classes have thus been discussed with such ceremony, the workmen themselves are more discontented than ever. Colliery and timber-strikes occur on all sides throughout GERMANY; many trades are striking throughout AUSTRIA, notably the journeymen masons in Vienna; while SPAIN is seriously disturbed by labour-troubles in Catalonia, so that nearly all the factories are closed.

FRANCE will enjoy a long Easter recess, as Parliament has adjourned till May 6th. The Boulangists in the Chamber created a mild scene by objecting to such lengthy holidays, on the score that the House had done little work hitherto, while the Socialists tried unsuccessfully to induce M. Constans to promise a Government holiday on May 1st for the proposed working-men's demonstration. But the Home Minister objects to demonstrations, and refused the May holiday as decidedly as he crushed the manifestation of the Paris butchers and leather-dressers on Sunday. Five thousand butchers had arranged to demonstrate against the prohibition to import live cattle, but the police blocked the procession till it melted away, and only a small deputation succeeded in interviewing the Municipal Council and the Minister of Agriculture. The Government have promised to bring live sheep from Algeria a fortnight sooner than usual, but will not permit live stock from Germany and Austria to enter while the cattle disease still prevails on the frontier

PARIS is crowded for the holidays, and the Boulevards are gay with the Ham and the Gingerbread Fairs.

THE elections in PORTUGAL have resulted in a strong Government majority, in spite of Lisbon giving four out of her six seats to the Opposition. The Republicans and Progressists in the capital coalesced against the African explorers, or "Government candidates," so that only Major Serpa Pinto and Senhor Alvaro dates were elected. Altogether, the late popular excitement over African affairs has subsided, although the Lisbon journals tried to revive interest by publishing a declaration from the Makololo, expressing their regret at having rebelled against Portugal through the instigation of Mr. Moir, of the African Lakes Company, and the commander of the steamer *Lake Nyassa*.

Prince Albert Victor's tour in INDIA, just concluded, has given general satisfaction, both to the Prince and to his numerous hosts. On leaving Bombay, the Prince spoke enthusiastically of the loyal welcome accorded him throughout, due to the patriotic love for the Queen-Empress and his father, adding that he should always remember India as a pleasant and happy country, "by reason of the enterprise of her merchants, the honour of her civil servants, and the devotion of her soldiers and volunteers." In BURMA the Tsawbwa of Thebaw has mysteriously left his territory, and is supposed to be coming to England to complain that he is not allowed to work his own forests. He is the most powerful Northern Shan chief, and has been greatly courted as a warm supporter of British rule.

This winter has been fruitful of disasters in the UNITED STATES; but the cyclone which has devastated the Ohio valley is the crowning catastrophe. With scarcely a moment's warning, the tornado swept through the valley from Cairo to Cincinnati, wrecking everything in its path, and causing wide-spread loss of human life and destruction of property. Louisville, in Kentucky, was the very centre of the storm, which cut right through the city for a distance of three miles. Substantial buildings collapsed like the lighter structures; one railway-station was carried bodily from its foundations into the river; the City Hall, crowded with people attending meetings, was blown down; and the important tobacco-manufacturing quarter was laid in ruins. Many inhabitants were buried in their houses; while, to make the scene more terrible, fires broke out among the ruins, so that many who could not be extricated in time were burnt alive. Happily the first estimate of destruction was exaggerated; but nearly two hundred people perished, to say nothing of those injured. Rescue-parties worked indefatigably, and business has been resumed already, after the inhabitants had devoted Sunday to general mourning and burying their dead. Metropolis, in Illinois, and Jefferson, in Indiana, also suffered severely, and all along the track of the cyclone towns and villages were injured, farms ruined, trees torn up, boats wrecked, and trains blown off the line. Heavy rains followed, producing fresh floods throughout Louisiana and the Mississippi valley, and further breaks in the levees, till several small towns are surrounded by water. It is feared, indeed, that the waters will not subside in time for the cotton crop to be planted. The cyclone began in Nebraska, and, after travelling downwards to the Ohio, moved north-east over New York to the Atlantic, its influence extending over a width of 1,500 miles. This disaster has so absorbed public attention that little interest is felt in Mr. Blaine's proposal to the Pan-American Conference to establish Free Trade with the Argentine Republic—thus admitting Argentine wool, which competes largely with the domestic American product.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The student disturbances in RUSSIA have spread to every University except Dorpat and Tomsk. The Siberian cruelties and Madame Tshebrikova's letter seem to have accelerated the outbreak, although, ostensibly, the students simply demand lower fees, equal rights for male and female students, and the unrestricted admission of Jews to the Universities. The Moscow University is closed, while troops and police guard the Universities in St. Petersburg and other towns. Meanwhile Madame Tshebrikova has been released after a brief imprisonment, and the Czar has visited the military prison at St. Petersburg, where he ordered the release of sixty soldiers.—SPAIN is disturbed by a serious military cabal, headed by Generals Martinez Campos, Jovellar, and Daban. Having complained in a violent letter that the Army is put in an inferior position, and all power given to civilians, General Daban was sentenced by the War Minister to imprisonment for insubordination, but the legality of such a sentence on a Senator is being contested most warmly.—In BULGARIA Major Panitza has made a full confession of the plot against Prince Ferdinand, which, he states, was intended to effect a reconciliation between Russia and the Principality.—NEWFOUNDLAND continues to protest against the *modus vivendi* on the Fisheries Question between France and England. Mass meetings are held throughout the country, and memorials planned to the Queen and Parliament.



THE QUEEN is enjoying beautiful weather at Aix-les-Bains. Accordingly, Her Majesty spends nearly the whole day out of doors driving in her donkey-chair about the grounds of the Villa Victoria in the morning, while the afternoon is devoted to longer excursions. Shortly after her arrival, the Queen visited her estate at Treverres, and called on Lady Whalley, whose property adjoins Her Majesty's land. On Saturday the Queen received the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, and took a drive along the shores of the Lake of Bourget, returning with Princess Beatrice, who had been sketching by the lake. Next morning Her Majesty and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg attended Divine Service at the English Church, where the Dean of Gloucester is acting as Chaplain, and in the afternoon the Queen went for a long drive. Her Majesty undergoes the massage treatment daily, while Princess Beatrice is taking a course of baths for rheumatism. The Aix Municipality will give a fête shortly in honour of their Royal visitors.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George reached Coburg from Berlin at the end of last week, and were welcomed by the Duke of Edinburgh and his son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh gave a family dinner-party in honour of their guests. On Saturday morning the Princes strolled about the town and visited the basket-factory, while in the afternoon the Royal party drove to Rosenau, the Prince Consort's birthplace. The confirmation of Prince Alfred of Edinburgh took place on Sunday in the Palace Chapel before the Royal party and numerous Court and military officials. Dr. Müller examined and confirmed the young Prince, who then received the Holy Communion with his family. After the ceremony the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh held a reception, attended by deputations sent in honour of Prince Alfred from various towns in the Duchy, and a luncheon followed. The Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred, spent the afternoon inspecting the treasures in the Festung, and in the evening the Duke of Saxe-Coburg gave a State dinner. The

Prince of Wales left Coburg on Monday, and was expected at Cannes on Thursday.—The Princess of Wales and her daughters are still in town, and went to Church on Sunday.

The Duchess of Albany at the close of last week attended a special Service in the Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor, commemorating the sixth anniversary of her husband's death.—The King of the Belgians has spent two days in Scotland to inspect the Forth Bridge and visit Dunfermline. On Saturday he went to Bournemouth, and on Monday left for Ostend.—It is reported that Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Empress Frederick, will marry the widowed Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg, whose first wife was the eldest sister of the Duchess of Connaught.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have reached Hong Kong.



THE POPULAR CONCERTS.—The thirty-second season of Popular Concerts ended on Monday last, when, instead of the usual programme of smaller works, the scheme contained several favourite items of the chamber repertory. Schumann's pianoforte quintet, for example, is always an attraction at these concerts, and as played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Dr. Joachim, and the rest of the Popular Concert artists, the audience could hardly fail to be appreciative. Mozart's string quintet in G minor, the most popular of the master's quintets, began the programme, which also included Rubinstein's duet sonata in D, Op. 18, played by Miss Fanny Davies and Signor Piatti, and Spohr's double concerto in B minor, Op. 88, in which those two consummate artists, Lady Hallé and Dr. Joachim, were associated. On Saturday the programme was devoted to the works of Beethoven. It included the Moonlight Sonata, in the first and last movements of which Miss Janotha somewhat hurried the tempo, the string quintet in C, the Violin Romances in F and G played by Dr. Joachim, and the always favourite Serenade Trio. The Popular Concert season, which is now closed, has not been remarkable for any very important additions to the repertory, the most interesting being Dr. Stanford's Sonata in D minor, and Sgambati's string quintet. Popular Concert audiences have likewise this season been introduced to the music of the Abbé Liszt. Concerning artists, the old favourites, including Dr. Joachim, Lady Hallé, Signor Piatti, Misses Janotha, Zimmermann, and Fanny Davies have again appeared, and among the other pianists who have from time to time taken part have been Madame de Pachmann, Madame Backer-Gröndahl, Madame Haas, Herr Stavenhagen, and Miss Geisler-Schubert. The health of Madame Schumann unfortunately again prevented her return to this country.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The principal item of the second Philharmonic programme last week was an orchestral suite by the Flemish composer, M. Peter Benoit, who then made his debut in England as a conductor. It is unfortunate that this wayward, though undoubtedly gifted, musician was represented at a classical concert by a work which, however suitable to accompany spoken drama on the stage, was wholly unfitted for a place in a symphony programme. *Charlotte Corday* is a Flemish melodrama, based upon Frenzel's novel, and produced at Antwerp about thirteen years ago. It contains no fewer than nine-and-twenty numbers, of which four were given at the Philharmonic. Considering that—apart from a *motif* which stands for Charlotte Corday herself, a *motif* representing Marat and two or three others of a similar character—the thematic material consists chiefly of the *Marseillaise*, the *Ca Ira*, and snatches of the revolutionary *La Carmagnole*, all three treated, no doubt, in an extremely clever and picturesque, though often more or less noisy, fashion, the unfitness of the *suite* for a Philharmonic Concert will be obvious. The most interesting section is the ball, which forms an *entr'acte*, opening upon the scene in the drama where Charlotte Corday is seated in the public gardens thoughtfully watching the Parisians dancing a waltz to the strains of an orchestra concealed behind the trees, while in the distance the *Ca Ira* betokens the revolutionary storm gradually drawing near. The waltz, played in the St. James's Hall artists' room by seven of the wind-band instruments, had, however, so comical an effect that the performers were ironically applauded when they returned to the orchestra. The concert otherwise was formed largely of Belgian music, the only exceptions, indeed, being Sterndale Bennett's *Naxos* overture, and Haydn's *Reine de France* symphony. M. Blauwaert, for example, sang three rhapsodical songs by his brother-in-law, the Flemish composer, Huberti, who conducted them; and M. Ysaye gave a very brilliant rendering of Vieuxtemps' not altogether interesting Violin Concerto in D minor.

CONCERTS (VARIOUS).—A choral concert was given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, the programme including Dr. Bridge's *Rock of Ages*, originally produced at the Birmingham Festival, with Mr. Gladstone's Latin words, but now sung to Toplady's original verses; and Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*, the principal parts in which were sung by Madame Annie Marriot, Messrs. Piercy and Mills. The instrumental portions were Sir George Macfarren's *St. John the Baptist* overture and Mendelssohn's *Reformation* symphony.—The Royal Academy students gave an orchestral concert on Friday, when a new and highly promising cantata, *The Lay of the Brown Rosary*, by Miss Ethel M. Boyce, was produced.—Miss Hope Temple has given her annual concert; and performances have also been given by Mr. Walter Browne, the Wind Instrument Musical Society (who produced a quintet by Herzogenberg), Miss Holland's choir, who repeated *Franciscus*, Trinity College students, the Popular Musical Union (who gave a performance of *Elijah* at Mile End), and many others.

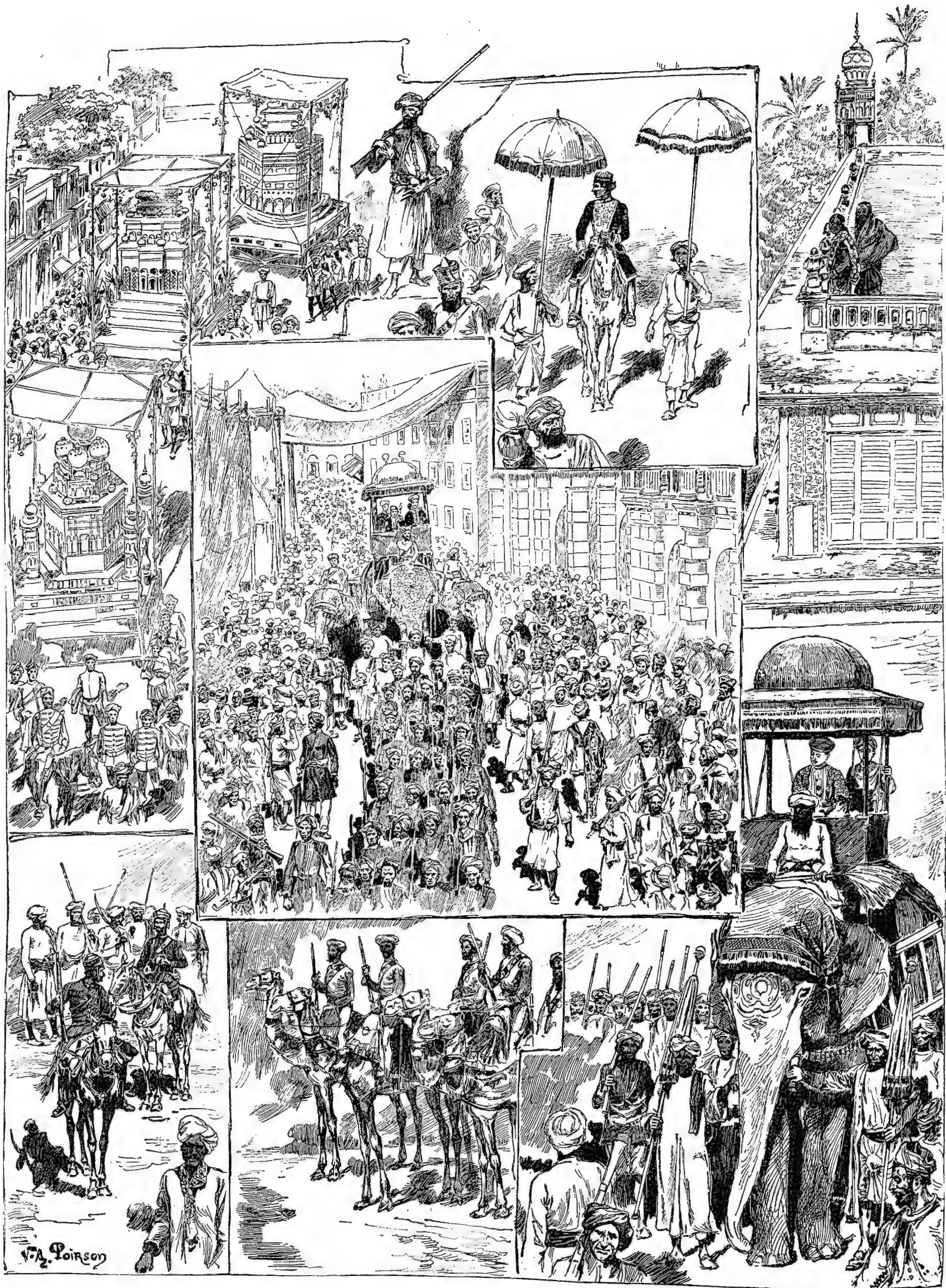
NOTES AND NEWS.—The 19th inst. is fixed for the marriage at St. George's, Hanover Square, of the popular American concert vocalist, Miss Alice Whitacre, to Dr. William Luther Croll.—The concert given for the benefit of Madame Arabella Goddard, resulted in a gross profit of 700*l.*, and a net profit of 600*l.* The total sum, including subscriptions, raised for the eminent pianist's relief therefore now exceeds 1,300*l.*—It is stated that a volume of "Reminiscences" by that veteran composer, Mr. C. K. Salaman, is about to be issued. Mr. Salaman was the first to introduce Grisi at a London concert, and his first concert was given in London no less than fifty-seven years ago.—Mr. Alfred Parsons has designed the front page for the programme book of the Young People's Orchestral Concerts, which Mr. Henschel will direct.—A book of operatic reminiscences will shortly be issued by Mr. Willert Beale.—The death is announced of Mr. Antoine, who was for forty-two years trombone player at the Opera. The deceased had attained seventy years.—The British Orpheus Glee Society propose to revisit London this year, and will give a concert at St. James's Hall, on April 26th.—A new monthly newspaper, dealing exclusively with violins and violinists, will be published on May 1st. It is to be called *The Strad*.—It seems that after all Her Majesty's Theatre is likely to be pulled down at Christmas, for either a co-operative store or an hotel.—Mr. Ben Davies, of the Lyric Theatre, is about to return to the concert room. He will sing the part of Prince Henry at the performance of Sullivan's *Golden Legend* at the Albert Hall this month, and will likewise be one of the tenors at the Bristol Festival next October.



THEATRES

The barometer was highest (30.30 inches) on Monday (31st ult.); lowest (29.18 inches) on Tuesday (25th ult.); range 1.12 inch.  
The temperature was highest (66°) on Friday (28th ult.); lowest (37°) on Monday (31st ult.); range 29°.  
Rain fell on one day. Total amount 0.02 inch. Greatest fall on any one day 0.02 inch on Wednesday (26th ult.)





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**THE SEASON.**—Farmers are busy with oat and barley sowing, and over the greater part of the country the weather has been all that they could desire for work, which in consequence is well forward. The frosts which prevailed before the mildness of the latter part of March crumbled the clods into the fineness required for a good seed-bed for barley. The wheat which was sown before the old year left us looks uncommonly well, and the thick, close braird augurs well for the yield later on. The plant is suffering in some few places, however, from what appears to be the wheat bulb fly; the chrysalis is found in the heart of the braird, which becomes swollen and colourless. A good many farmers have been pushing their stores of old potatoes on the market at the same time that they have been getting the nucleus of a new crop into the ground. The low prices quoted for potatoes is very discouraging, but the tubers are growing rapidly in the pits, and perhaps it is well now to clear even at a guinea a ton. Large quantities of potatoes are now being fed to stock, and if farmers only take the trouble to boil and pulp them into a nice mash, they are splendid food. Live stock are doing very well this season, the lambing time having been highly favourable in all the principal districts, while the extent to which disease is to be met with is so slight that the country may be said, roughly speaking, to be free from any scourge. The sheep have come through the winter at little cost, with few losses, and in admirable condition. The fall of lambs in the early districts has been up to the average, and the casualties of the first few weeks after birth have been fewer than usual.

**THE FIRST WEEK OF APRIL**—or, say, the first ten days—is stated, on the experience of a very old hand at gardening, to be the only time of the whole year when hollies can safely be transplanted. When they are about to burst their buds there is a reciprocal action

below, thus enabling them to start into growth at once before the bark becomes shrivelled and contracted. A heavy mulching, with a thorough soaking of water at the time of planting, will help to prevent this, and will be of great service in enabling them to become quickly established.

**RURAL ALLOTMENTS** have many advocates now; but they had far fewer eulogists in 1845, when Charles Darwin wrote the following letter, just published:—"I sincerely hope your allotments will succeed. I have never been convinced by what has been written against them. I have bought a farm in Lincolnshire, and when I go there this autumn, I mean to see what I can do in providing any cottages on my small estate with gardens. Few things would do this country more good than to lessen the differences in land-wealth by making more small freeholders." Darwin goes on to regret the stamp-duty charged on conveyances of freeholds. He regarded this duty as discouraging the purchase of land.

**THE PRICE OF CORN** is now very low, the policy of holding over the winter having been completely frustrated by the wonderful mildness of the season. The Imperial average for wheat has sunk to 29s. 8d. per qr., while London quotes 29s. 9d. only, a fall of 11d. since the middle of March. In the North Leeds quotes a comparatively good price, 31s. 5d.; Ripon, 31s. 8d.; Goole, 31s. 6d.; and Northallerton, 32s. 4d. per qr.; but even in the counties north of the Humber there are weak markets, such as Berwick, which accepts 28s. 8d.; Newcastle, 29s. 6d.; Hull, 29s. 5d.; Doncaster, 29s. 11d.; and Thirsk, 29s. 6d. per qr. The averages in East Anglia also run low. Barley at 30s. 4d. for the Imperial average is a fairly good price, but this is due to the good proportion of fair malting quality among the small deliveries at recent markets. At Newcastle 24s. 6d. only has been quoted. Oats are quoted at 18s. 7d. for the Imperial average, and at 19s. 1d. in London. In the North, where the deliveries have been decidedly large, the price is lower: thus Hull quotes 17s. only; Sheffield, 18s.; Beverley, 16s.; York, 16s. 9d.; Alnwick, 16s. 11d.; and Carlisle, 17s. 5d. per qr. For beans and peas low prices are accepted at all markets. Maize has fallen to 17s. per qr., the lowest English quotation recorded for this staple. Rye at 25s. is not at all cheap by comparison. The maize offered at 17s. is American, not the best, but still very fair feeding quality.

**SIGNS OF SPRING.**—The swallow, which is periodically reminded that it cannot aspire to "make a summer," might easily rejoin that its aspiration had never exceeded that of being the herald of spring, which to us in England, as to the Greeks, in Athens, it undoubtedly is. The swallow, or at least the common (Hirundo urtica), has been seen at Kendal by Mr. G. W. Murbach, a careful naturalist and a thoroughly competent observer. Kendal is curiously far north for a first appearance, but the birds may have flown along the milder coasts of Western France and up St. George's Channel, in preference to a more direct course by the colder and bleaker east. Another spring visitant—the chaffinch—was observed at Stroud as early as March 20th, while Mr. J. M. Gill claims to have heard the cuckoo on the same day at Whitchurch, near Tavistock, in South Devon. The wood-pigeons are now building in St. James's Park, and also in the pleasant gardens of Gray's Inn. In the still more sequestered Lincoln's Inn Fields there are always wood-pigeons, and their usual time for breeding is early April. It is pleasant to notice that the stocking of Battersea Park water with fish, and the prohibition of fishing, has resulted in kingfishers taking up the sport. No fewer than three separate birds have recently been seen there.

**EAST ANGLIAN FOLK LORE.**—The Fen lands have always had a local and a very isolated life of their own, and it is therefore not very strange after all when we hear that a village on the Cam has been very excited, owing to the attempts made to induce the body of a drowned man to float. The poor fellow is known to have been drowned, and every day for a week the villagers have been parading up and down the bank of the river beating a drum vigorously, in the expectation that they would cause the body to float. We have not heard that any discovery has resulted from these efforts.

**HUNTINGDON** is no wonderful walk from either Cambridge or Ely, but it is a distance sufficient to affect the form of this curious superstition. The other day a man was drowned in the Mere, and several loaves of bread, with quicksilver inserted in the loaf, were thrown in on different days. The body was expected to rise, and it was eventually found. At the inquest an old man asked to be allowed to place his hand on the corpse, as he had bad dreams concerning it, and his touching it would prevent them coming again.

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Court Circular, March 8, 1890.

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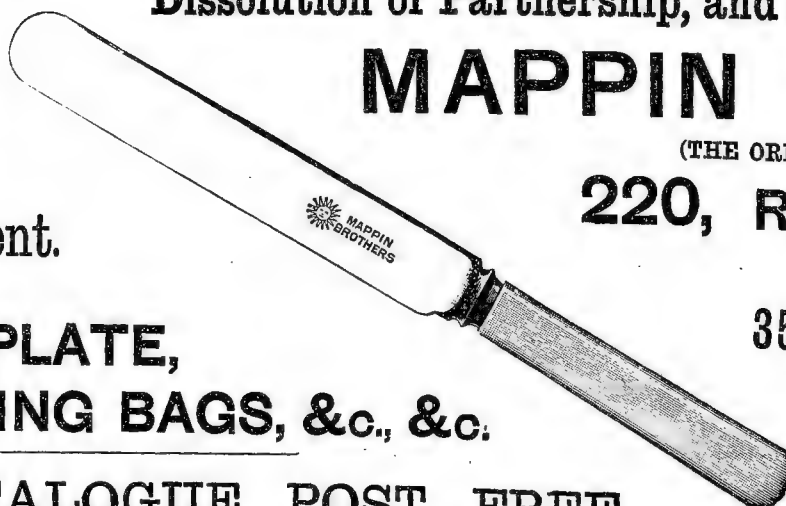
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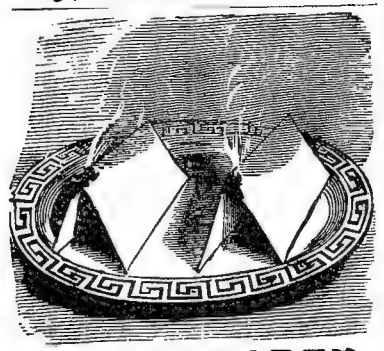
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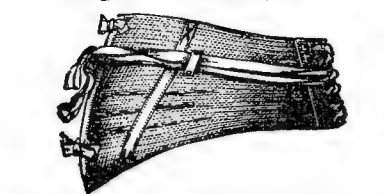


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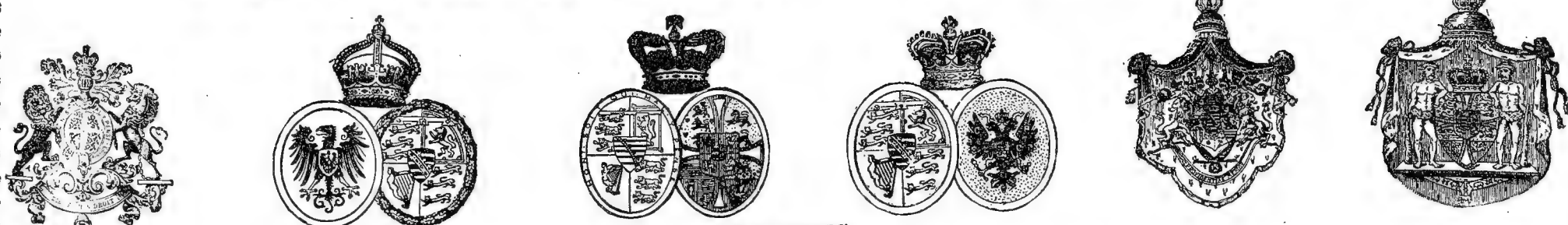
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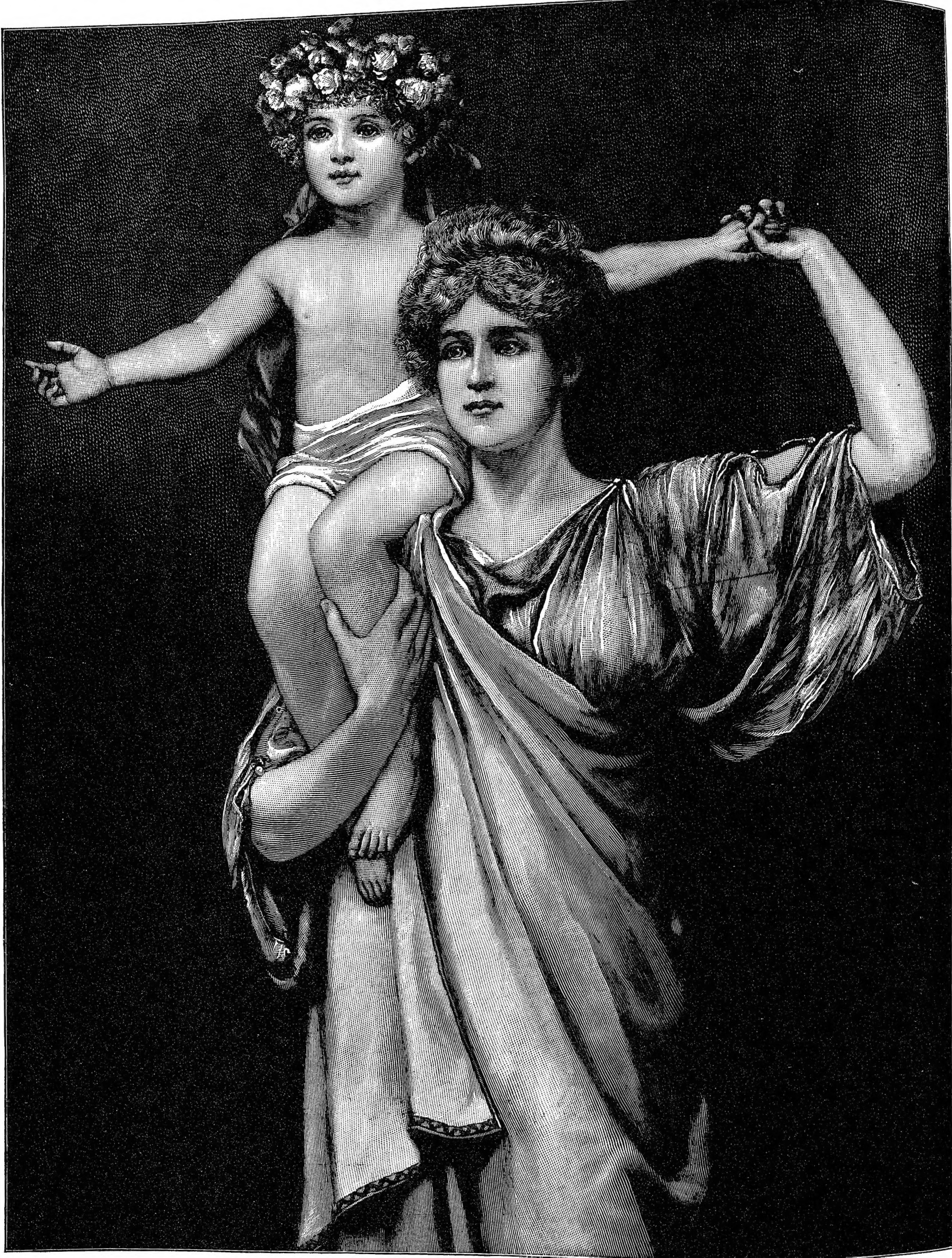
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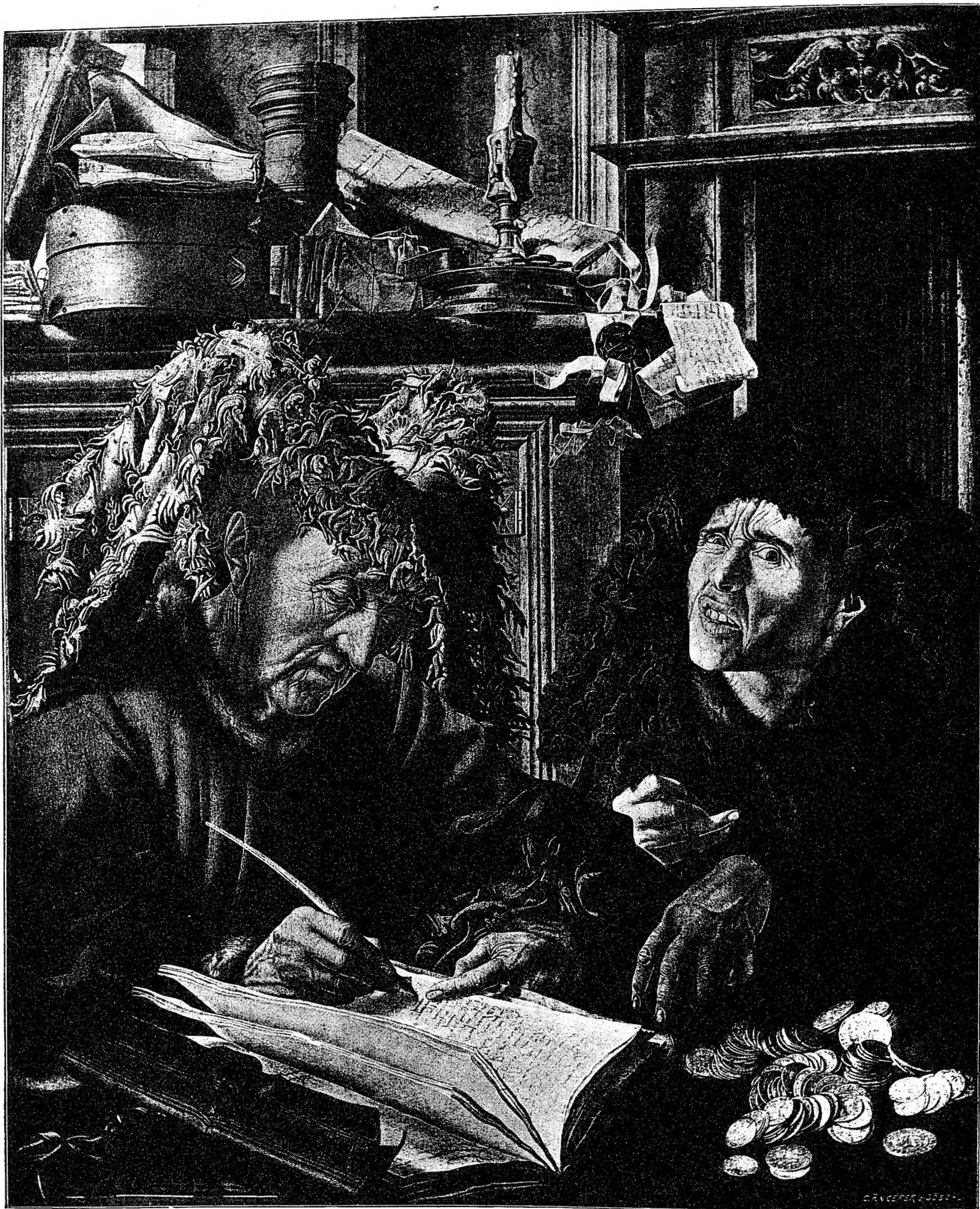
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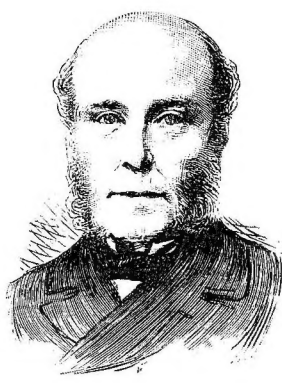




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